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THE
Shepherd's
NEW
Kalender :

OR, THE
Citizens & Country Man's
Daily Companion :

Treating of most Things that
are Useful, Profitable, De-
lightful, and Advantageous to
Mankind.

*Being the Thirty Years Study, and
Experience, of a Learned Sheep-
herd in the West of England.*

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THE
PREFACE
TO THE
Reader.

Reader,

IN *this* Laboured Work you
will find so many Useful and
Profitable things, that I am
Perswaded you will be Con-
strained to acknowledge, you never
before found the like in any (of
A 3 what

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what Volume soever) and I have digested them into so Plain and Easie a Method, that any ordinary Capacity may Comprehend what has so long been handled in Ambiguous Sentences, Dark, and Abstruse, to keep all but those that are very Learned in Ignorance: As for the truth of what is here set down, in Relation to Prognosticks of Weather, or any other matters, in the vast variety contained in this BOOK, a very Long and Large Experience has Confirmed it to me; so that, if I may speak in General Terms, I may truly say, there is no Ground left for a Scruple: But not to Commend what must Infinitely Applaud it self, being so Universally useful, not for Limited Tears, but all or the greater part of it for ever; I shall only Presume to Affirm, it is the best of the kind that ever was Exposed to the World, and
cannot

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cannot but gain a General Esteem. It's true, it was mainly Calculated for the Meridian of Rural Affairs; but contains so many different matters, that it cannot but be Helpful to all sorts of People, -of what Quallity or Degree soever; As not only giving the True Account of Time, but Moveable Feasts; likewise when the Moveable Terms begin and end; also the Fixed Terms in like manner, with the Returns of every Term: Eclipses, and the Nature of them: Remarkable Days (in relation to Weather) throughout the whole Year: Also as to Diseases in Man or Beast: Scarcity and Plenty, &c. Days Lucky, and Unlucky, to begin or do any Business on: Signs of Weather in all particulars: Prodigies, Meteors, and Blazing-Stars; what they Prognosticate, and their Causes: Rules for the Management of Husbandry,

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for every Month in the Year: Signs of Diseases in Cattle, and how to prevent and Remedy them: The Curious Art of telling Good and Bad Fortune, by the Rules of Astrology: The whole Mystery of LOVE; and finding out Thieves that Rob you: Also to prevent Affrighting Dreams and Fears in the Night: To Travel in Safety: How to tell any Number one shall Think, be it never so Great: To know the Planet that hath Dominion in the Nativity of any Person: The Art of discovering Truth from Falsehood: How to know whether you shall be Successful in any matters you engage in against another: To know whether the Party you Love be Virtuous and Chaste: To prevent or take Vermin, that come to destroy Poultry, or Coney Warrens: To know what place is best to Live and Thrive in, whether one shall be Rich or Poor,
Long

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Long Life or Short, what Sickness, or Crosses shall befall one: The Urinal Doctor, or Astrological and Physical Observations on casting Urine, relating to health or sickness, with cautions to prevent threatned Evils: A treatise of Bees, how to Order, Preserve, Swarm, Gather their Honey, and all other Matters relating to them: the Warreners Instructor, or a Treatise of Conceys, their ordering to Preserve or Encrease them: the Falconers choice Instructor, or the best way to Manage, Feed, Purge, Succour, and keep Hawks to Fly at all sorts of Game, and to do whatever is requisite for their Preservation, well Ordering, and to make them Expert in what they are designed for, or required to perform: A plain and easie Introduction to the most curious Art, and healthful Exercise of Ringing Musically on 3. 4. 5. 6 7 8. or 9 Bells: - How a
Coun-

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Country-man may know how much Hay or Corn his Barn will hold before it be put into it: How to know the Measure that ought to be in Cords or Stacks of Wood: to tell what a Clock (when the Sun Shines) by ones Hand: A Catalogue of the Markets, and the days they are kept on in the several Counties and Shires in England and Wales: Also an exact Catalogue of the Fixed and Moveable Fairs held Yearly in England and Wales; the days and time of their continuance; the like for Exactness never before Published: Likewise a Table for reducing Pounds into Shillings, Pence, and Farthings; and the Contrary: And many other Matters, too tedious to be mentioned in a Preface; but more at Large expressed in the Table or Contents of this Book; which, by casting your Eye over them,

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them, will give you such Satisfaction, as you can in any Reason desire.

I need not (as I think in this place) say any more in Commendation of this BOOK, but that you have in it, Profit and Pleasure united; and a more Useful One (of this kind) you cannot expect; for when you find any that Equals, or Exceeds it, you may conclude you have found a Phoenix.

Therefore, Relying on the Merit of what is here Written, I shall Close with Recommending it to my Country-Men in general, and to Lovers of Art, and Critical Observators in particular; in which they may find the greatest Mysteries of Art and Nature; and such other Matters as are exceeding Edifying: So that (take it altogether) it cannot but be won-

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*wonderfully satisfactory to the Reader;
as for me, I covet no Praise, as ma-
ny do :*

For he who Writes to get himself a
(Name,
In this dull Age, is indigent of
(Fame.

*And so only sending it Abroad for
the Benefit of All, I Subscribe my
self*

Yours to Serve Y O U,

C. P.

T H E

THE Shepherd's Kalender, &c.

A Computation of Time, in Minutes, Hours, Days, Weeks, Months, Years, divided into Quarters, with Signs Governing; as also of the Planetary Dominions.

IT is not fit (in this useful Work) to Omit any thing that may prove profitable and advantageous to the Reader; and since the Exact knowing of Times, and Seasons, is one main thing Requisit, I shall here set it down, not only for the present, but future Years, that (without the help of any other *Kalendar*) it may be easily found out.

First then, The Measure of Time arises from Minutes, 60 of them make an Hour, 24 Hours natural Day, &c. 7 Days goe to a Week. 4 Weeks to a Month, 13 such *Lunar* Months, a Year, and 12 Hours to a Year, though the Year is commonly divided into 12 *Solar* Months, or so many Signs,

B

which

which the Sun passes through, in the Circle of a Year; so that one Month carries more days than another, as in this Antient observing Verse is seen:

*Thirty Days hath Fruit-bearing September;
Moist April, Hot June, and Cold November:
Short February Twenty Eight alone;
The other Months, have either Thirty One;
And February, when the Fourth Years Run,
Do's gain a Day from the swift moving Sun!*

So that by this it is plain, that every fourth Year, called *Bissextile*, or *Leap-Year*, there is allowed to *February 29 Days*.

The Year again is divided into 4 Quarters, viz. The Feast of the *Annu.* of the Blessed Virgin Mary, called *Lady-day*; *March 25* from its beginning, under the Signs of *Capricorn*, *Aquarius*, and *Pisces*: The next, the Feast of *St. John Baptist*, called *Midsummer-day*, *June 24* extending from the former, under the Signs of *Aries*, *Taurus*, and *Gemini*; the next Quarter, is the Feast of *St. Michael*, the Arch Angel, called *Michaelmas-day*, *September 29.* extending from *Midsummer*, under the Signs of *Cancer*, *Leo*, and *Virgo*. The last Quarter-day, is the Feast of the *Nativity* of our Blessed Saviour, called *Christmas-day*, *December 25*; extending from *Michaelmas*, under the Signs of *Libra*, *Scorpio*, and *Sagittarius*; and these, as I shall hereafter shew, have great Influence, Joyned with the Seven Planets, viz. *Sol*, *Luna*, *Mars*, *Mercury*, *Jupiter*, *Venus*, and *Saturn*; each of these latter, governing a several Day in the Week.

And now, because there are some Festival, and other Days, that are not fixed, but Vary, and fall
Higher

Higher and Lower, according to the Change of the Moon, I shall shew you, without the help of a common *Kalendar*, how you may find out on what days or times they fall out for ever.

To know what Month and Day the Moveable Feasts and Terms will fall on for many Years to come.

THE next Tuesday, after the New Moon, in February, is *Shrove Tuesday*; and the precedent Sunday, is *Shrove Sunday*, let it fall out sooner or later in the month; but if the Moon happen to Change on a Tuesday, *Shrove Tuesday* falls not on that Day, but on the Tuesday following; and some times, by Reason of there being no New-moon, or a very late one, it falls in *march*; but the Rule is the same.

The seventh Sunday, after *Shrove Sunday*, is *Whitsunday*, and the Thursday next, save one, before *Whitsunday*, is *Ascension-Day*, or *Holy-Thursday*: But to make it yet plainer, I shall give you a Table, how they fall out for several Years to come.

Year.	Shrove-sund.	Easter-day.	Ascen-day	Whit-sunda.
1698	march 6	April 2	June 2	June 12
99	Febru. 19	April 9	may 18	may 28
1700	Febru. 11	march 13	may 9	may 19
01	march 2	April 20	may 29	June 8
02	Febru. 15	April 5	may 14	may 24
03	Febru. 7	march 28	may 6	may 16
☉	☾	♂	♀	♀

And thus may you proceed to know, for a Thousand, or more Years to come. And now, because the Terms are two of them moveable, I shall say



lay but a little of the two fixed *Terms*; but of the other, I shall lay down Rules how they may be found out in any Year, with their Returns.

As for the fixed *Terms*, that called *Hillary Term*, alwaies begins the 23^d. of *January*, and endeth the 12th. or 13th. Day of *February*; and hath four Returns, viz. *Quin. Pas. Tre. Pas. Quin. Pas. Cras. Pas.*

Michaelmas Term, is the other fixed *Term*, beginning the 23^d. Day of *October*, and ends the 28th. of *November*, and hath 6 returns, viz. *Tres. mich. mens. mich. Cras. An. Cras. mar. Oct. mar. Quin. mar.*

As for the two moveable *Terms*, they are *Trinity Term*, and *Easter Term*; *Easter Term* always begins 17 Days after *Easter Day*, and endeth the *monday* after *Ascension Day*, and hath five returns, viz. *Quin. Pas. Tre. Pas. mens. Pas. Quin. Pas. Cras. Pas.*

Trinity Term begins the *fyryday* next after *Trinity Sunday*; and the *Wednesday* fortnight after it ends; and hath four returns, viz. *Cras. Tri. Oct. Tri. Quin. Tri. Tre. Tri.* but of the falling out of the moveable *Terms*, to make it yet more plain, I shall give a brief Table how they fall, for some years to come.

Year.	Easter Term		Trinity Term	
	Begins	Ends	Begins	Ends
1698	may 11	June 6	June 24	July 13
99	April 26	may 22	June 9	June 28
1700	April 17	may 13	may 31	June 19
1	may 7	June 2	June 20	July 9
2	April 22	may 18	June 5	June 24
3	April 14	may 10	may 28	June 16
4	may 3	may 29	June 16	July 5
5	April 25	may 21	June 8	June 27

And, according to this Table, you may proceed,
by

by the afore-given Directions, to any number of Years, which will be very useful on many Emergencies; this Book being the best of Kallanders, for all useful Directions; containing a great deal more than any, may save the Yearly charge and trouble of buying, and carrying about you any other; and by the way farther Note:

Eight Days before any *Term* begins, the *Exchequer* openeth, except *Trinity Term*; before which it only opens *Four Days*, and no more.

Eclipses of the Sun and Moon, how caused, with Rules to know when they will Happen.

AS for the *Moons* being Eclipsed, it is when the *Earth* Interposes (in a direct Line) between it, and the *Sun*; so that the shadow arises so high, as to reach the *Opacus*, or nether part of the *moons Orb*; which only happeneth at a time of Opposition of a *Full moon*, or a little before or after the *Full*; and this is when they are in the Sign of the *Dragons Head or Tail*, which is only the Intersection of two Circles, viz. The *Ecliptick*, and the *Different*; which Circle, the *moon* moves about in.

The Eclipse of the *Sun* is caused, by the Interposition of the *moons* dark Body between us, and it; so that, till they depart from Opposition, there is an Eclipse, more or less; but the *Sun* being far bigger than the *moon*, cannot suffer a Total Eclipse, though the *moon* often does, because the *Earth* is bigger than the *moon*; and so the shadow many times Totally covers it from the *Sun*, for a time.

If the *moon* at the time of her true Opposition to the *Sun*, shall be different from either of the named points, less than 10 Degrees, 21 Minutes, and

30 Seconds; then the *moon* cannot avoid suffering an Eclipse.



If this *Latitude* of the *moon*, at the time of a visible Conjunction, be less than 30 minutes, 4 seconds, she will Eclipse the *Sun*; but if the Apparent *Latitude* of the *moon* exceed 40 minutes, 5 seconds; then can there be no Eclipse.

Therefore the apparent *Latitude*, being more than 30 minutes, 40 seconds, and less than 34 minutes, 51 seconds; then in all probability there will happen an Eclipse of the *Sun*, though not to a very great degree. And by the Rules at all times, may the

the Eclipses be found out, as to the time of their happening; and to save your Eyes in gazing on the *Sun* Eclipsed, take the Image of it in a *Mirror* or *Looking-glass*, and by that means you may plainly see how the Eclipses Encrease, and Diminishes, &c.

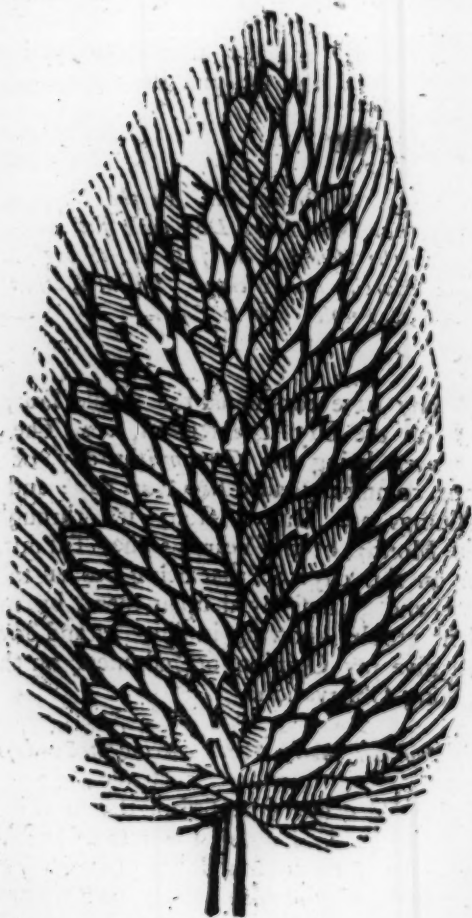
Prognosticks, or Predictions, on the Days of the Week, that New Years Day shall fall on; Relating to the Weather, to fall out, throughout the Year: Scarcity and Plenty: Diseases, that will happen to People; also to Cattle.

MAny have considered the whole Year, upon the Day it enters on, viz. The first of *January*, being the *Circumcision* day of our Saviour, commonly called *New Years* day; and many Things are Drawn from it, throughout all the Months of the Year, as they fall out, or begin on this day: So that being proper to my Matter, and a stress layed upon them, by many prudent people, knowing in this *Art* and *Science*, I shall give my Opinion or Judgment on them, from long Observation.

Observations on the Years entring on Sundays.

If *New Years* day (the first of this month) fall on a Sunday, it denotes, the rest of the Winter will be very cold and sharp, with Frost; but of little continuance; the greater part moist, with cold Rains. The *Summer* hot, but pestered with violent Rains; yet not so-often, but the

Earth will kindly bring forth great Plenty of



Corn, Roots, Herbs, and Fruits; Meat will be
cheap;

cheap ; among young people Fevors, and Agues will be Rife ; and the greater number of those that dye, will be of the younger sort ; for Cattle, it will be a healthy Year.

Observations on Monday.

If the Year enter on *monday*, it is observed, That the Winter will be mild ; not afflicted with sharp Frosts, or bleak Winds ; yet somewhat Rainy : So that great over-flowings shall happen, and much harm be done (by Floods :) The *summer* however shall be temperate, but Blasts in the Spring ; and Caterpillars (brought with the *East* wind) much spoil the Fruits of the Earth : many Ship-wrecks will be heard of, and some Great Men promoted to Higher Dignities and Honors, for their good services ; and this Year, more women than men will dye, travelling in Child-birth, proving very fatal to many of them : Pasture will be scarce ; yet plenty of Corn, and provisions reasonably cheap enough. Gripping of the Guts, if not the Bloody-Flux, and the Small-Pox, will be very Rife.

Observations on the Years entering on a Tuesday.

In this Case, the *Winter* will be variable ; the Weather often given to Change, from Wet to Frost ; then to Sleet and Snow ; then Rain, Cloudy, open Weather ; Sun-shine, and the like : So that the Frosts so happening, will be much prejudicial to the Fruits of the Earth, by reason of the often Freezing, the Snow-water at the Corn, Plants, Flowers, Herbage, Roots, &c. As for the *Summer*,
it

it will be hot and dry, scorching up tender Things, which will produce a scarcity of all things, but Wheat and Barly; the Air will be thick and gross, because little Winds or Thunder will be stirring, to Purge it: So that many Diseases will (in all likelihood) happen, particularly the *Bloody-Flux*; of which many will dye.

Observations on the Year, beginning on a Wednesday.

The Year entering on this Day, produces a temperate *Winter*, yet somewhat wet and moist, though free from high boisterous Winds; some small matter of Snow and Frost, may be expected towards the latter end: The Spring, however, will produce much Grass, and the Corn spring up well: The *Summer* will be (for the most part) close, and Cloudy weather, hot, and sultry; making it sickly, subject to Fevers, Inflammations, and other hot Diseases; yet Handycrafts, and Husbandmen, shall gain Riches, and Trading flourish more than at other times; there will be breakings-out, blains, botches, and boils on Cattle; and many Dye: So that Flesh will be dear; but to make amends, Corn cheap.

Observations on the Year, beginning on a Thursday.

This produces a long *Winter*, mostly dry, with cold winds, yet wholsom and healthy. The *Summer* (a good part of it) temperate, though (in Harvest time) much Rain will fall, with Thunder and Lightning, doing much mischief (by the overflowing of Rivers, and Land-floods) to the Corn;



Corn; yet there will be no want of Plenty: murmurings, and discontents will be among some people, and mischief ensue thereon: people much given up to Vice, particularly that of Whoredom; Taxes will decrease, and Trade revive: For the most part, the season will be healthful, but many troubled with Catarrhs, Astmas, and Consumptive Coughs, in the fall of the Leaf, and most part of the *Winter*, to their no small Affliction; yet fewer dye, than the last Year.

Observations on the Years beginning on a Friday.

If the First day of *January* happen on a *Friday*, expect the *Winter* dry, for the most part, many *Black Frosts*, but of no long Continuance; the *Winds* blowing moderately, will so Purge the Air, that it will prove very Healthful; but the *Spring* coming in Wet, it will be but an indifferent *Harvest-time*; yet *Grass*, *Garden*, and *Orshard Fruits*, shall scape tolerably well; but Poor People will be in Need, and much Distress, for want of Employment; Diseases in the Eyes will be very Rife, as also the Spotted Feaver, Calentures; Cattle will likewise be Diseased, and many Dye, making Flesh Dear.

Lastly, Observations on the Years beginning on a Saturday.

New-Years-day falling on a *Saturday*, the *Winter* will be pretty moderate, though accompanied with Frosts, but not extream in holding long at a time, yet the frequent Thaws, and Freezing suddenly upon it, will do more Hurt, than if it
had

had held: However, the Earth mellowed by this, will produce a Fruitful Summer, so that there will be good store of Corn, and other Fruits, and much Fodder for Cattle, so that Flesh will be Cheap: The Diseases, this Year, will much fall on Aged People, so that many will Dye, more than usual, in other Years: Tertian Feavors will be very Rife; many Robberys, and other Out-rages; will be Committed in the Face of the Sun; some Murmurings, and Repinings, will happen, but not to any Effect.

Thus, Reader, have I given you *Prognosticks* for the Year, from the day it begins, very Remarkable among the Learned and Wise Men of the *Caldeans, Arabians, Egyptians*, and many *Europeans*, leaving the Event to take Effect, from your making Remarks on what has been Hinted, as you find it come to pass. I proceed now to other matters of Moment.

Unluckey Days in every Month, Dangerous to begin any Business on, Fall Sick, Blood, Purge, Journey, &c.

THE Observation of the Antient Physicians and Astrologers, have found out (by long Experience) that many Days, by the malevolent Effectes of the Planets, have proved Dangerous to men, Women, and Children; and, therefore, to Caution them (from Enterprizing any thing of moment on them) have set them down in their Order, as followeth.

In *January* are Eight Days which ought to be avoided, and these are they, 1. 2. 4. 5. 10. 15. 17. and the 19.

In *February* only 3. viz. the 8. 9. 17.

In *March* 3, viz. the 15. 16. 21.

In *April* there are only 2, viz. the 15. and 21.

In *May* there are 3, viz. the 7. 15. and 20.

In *June* there are but 2 bad days, viz. 4. 7.

In *July* 2, viz. the 15. and 20. days.

In *August* there are 2 Unluckey days, 19, and 20.

In *September* there are 2, viz. the 6. and 7.

In *October* there is but 1, viz. the 6. day.

In *November* there are 2, viz. 5. and 19.

In *December* there are 5, viz. the 6. 7. 11. 15. 16.

The *Canicular*, or *Dog-days*, are ever held Perilous, to fall Sick, to Bleed, take Physick in, or take too much Love Posset between the Sheets, Over-heat ones self with Labour, Travel, or the Like; These begin the 19th day of *July*, and continue to the 28. day of *August*.

As for the other days (not mentioned as Bad days) proceed in your Affairs, and Prosper; but, on any of the Ominous days, to fall Sick, is a sign of a Doubtful Recovery, if at all; and those that take a long Journey, beginning it on any one of them, will be in danger to fall sick, or get some great hurt by the way, if not die, and never return home: Who ever Weddeth a Wife, on any of these days, will find sorrow and crosses in such a Wedlock, if not be forced to part in a little time; any great work begun, will not prosper, nor come happily to an end, as expected.

The most remarkable Days in the Year, that are accounted Fortunate, to begin any weighty matter on.

Since the Antients have layed great stress, as well upon the Luckey days, as the Unluckey, it
C will

will be Convenient to place them in Order, one after another; and Note (by the way) that tho^t I shall name but some few, as exceeding *Lucky* days, for *marriage*, *Bargains*, going a *Journey*, or *beginning a Voyage*; and what ever else is of weight and moment: Yet all the rest, not marked before to be *Unlucky*, in each *month*, are indifferent *Lucky*, and not to be Neglected, when your *Occasions* require you to *Imploy* them, lest you be either taxed with *footh*, or *superstition*, in *times* and *seasons*.

Lucky Days, &c.

<i>Twelfth-day, or Epiphany,</i>	_____	<i>January 6</i>
<i>The Conversion of St. Paul.</i>	_____	<i>January 15</i>
<i>The Purification of the Virgin Mary,</i>	_____	<i>Febru. 2</i>
<i>Valentines-day,</i>	_____	<i>Febru. 14</i>
<i>The Annun. of the Virgin Mary,</i>	_____	<i>march 25</i>
<i>St. Mark the Evangelist,</i>	_____	<i>April 25</i>
<i>St. Philip and Jacob.</i>	_____	<i>may 1</i>
<i>St. Barnabas, or the Longest day,</i>	_____	<i>June 11</i>
<i>St. John Baptist,</i>	_____	<i>June 24</i>
<i>St. Peter the Apostle,</i>	_____	<i>June 29</i>
<i>St. James's day,</i>	_____	<i>July 25</i>
<i>St. Bartholomews day,</i>	_____	<i>August 24</i>
<i>St. Michael's day,</i>	_____	<i>September 29</i>
<i>St. Luke's day,</i>	_____	<i>Octob. 18</i>
<i>St. Simon and Judas day,</i>	_____	<i>Octob. 28</i>
<i>All Saints,</i>	_____	<i>Novemb. 1</i>
<i>St. Andrew's day,</i>	_____	<i>Novem. 30</i>
<i>St. Thomas's day,</i>	_____	<i>Decem. 21</i>
<i>Christmas-day,</i>	_____	<i>Decem. 25</i>
<i>St. Steven's day,</i>	_____	<i>Decem. 26</i>
<i>St. John the Evangelist,</i>	_____	<i>Decem. 27</i>

These are lookt on as Days that bring Blessings with them; yet, over and above,

Ordina

Ordinary Days through the Year, more successful than others, not Named, already for Lucky Days,

IN January are 3 more particular Happy days, *beside what I Named, though the Rest not marked ill (as I have said) are successful enough, viz. the 16. 18. 26.*

In February there are 4, *viz. 10. 19. 27. 28.*

In March there are 2, *viz. 14. 28.*

In April there are 3, *viz. 13. 22. 27.*

In May there are 5, *viz. 3. 5. 7. 11. 19.*

In June there are 4, *viz. 10. 17. 20. 27.*

In July there are 6, *viz. 1. 13. 19. 21. 27. 30.*

In August there are 3, *viz. 3. 7. 9.*

In September there are 5, *viz. 4. 8. 11. 14. 19.*

In October there are 3, *viz. 1. 8. 13.*

In November there are 4, *viz. 3. 9. 11. 15.*

In December there are 3, *viz. 9. 13. 17.*

And on these Days (favoured by the more Immediate Influence of the Planets) many Wonderful Actions; and Things, have been done, to an Accomplished success, as well by the mighty of the World, as the Ordinary sort: *Insomuch, that they have been Cælibrated by the Antients, and Festivals Appointed on them with songs, in praise of what great Atchievements have been done on them; and these Festivals Promulged only for the sake of the Good Luck these days produce: but let me tell you by the by, however, that if you undertake any Unlawful Enterprize, it will not Prosper on these Days: Therefore let your Designs be Good, and fear*

not the success to your Wish, according to this
Prophetick Verse.

*Good Days, Good Deeds do still beget ;
But Bad Deeds, the bright Angels Let,
Dark Influence, to Dark Acts give Birth,
But here the Stars Light Joy and mirth.*

*Observations on Remarkable Days, to know how the
whole Year will succeed, in Weather, Plenty, &c.*

IF the Sun shine Clear and Bright on Christmas-day, it promiseth a Peaceable Year, from *Clamours* and *Strife*, and Fore-tells much plenty to *Ensue*: But if the *Wind* Blow stormy, towards the *Sun* set, it betokeneth sickness, in the *spring*, and *autumn* quarters.

If it be *Lowering*, or *Wet*, on *Childermas* or *Innocents-day*, it threatens *Scarcity*, and a *Mortality* among the *Weaker* sort of *Young* people ; but if the *day* be very *Fair*, it promiseth plenty.

If *New-Years-day* in the *Morning*, open with *Duskey Red Clouds*, it denotes *Strifes* and *Debates* among *Great Ones*, and many *Robberys* to happen that *Year*.

If *January 25*, (being *St Paul's day*) be *Fair*, it promises a happy *Year*, but if *Cloudy*, *Windy*, or *Rainy*, otherways : hear in this Case what an *Antient Judicious Astrologer*.

*If St. Paul be Fair and Clear ;
It promises then a happy Year :
But if it chance to Snow, or Rain,
Then will be Dear all sorts of Grain.*

Or

*Or if the Wind do blow aloft,
Great firs will vex the World full oft:
And if Dark Clouds do muffle the Sky,
Then Fowl, and Cattle oft will Dye.*

It is Remarkable on *Shrove Tuesday*, that as the *Sun* shines little or much, on that day, or as other weather happens, so shall every day participate more or less, of such weather till the end of *Lent*.

Mists, or *Hoar Frosts*, on the Tenth of *March*, betoken a plentiful Year, but not without some Diseases.

If the *Sun* shines clear on *Palm Sunday*, or *Easter-day*, or either of them, there will be great store of fair Weather, plenty of *Corn*, and other Fruits of the Earth.

If it Rain on *Ascension-day*, though never so little, it fore-tells a Scarcity to Enſue that Year, and Sickness particularly among Cattle: But if it be fair and pleasant, then the contrary, and pleasant weather mostly till *Michaelmas*.

If it happens to Rain on *Whitsunday*, much Thunder and Lightning will follow, Blasts and Mildews, &c. but if it be Fair, great plenty of *Corn*.

If *Midsummer-day* be never so little Rainy, the Hazel and Wall-nutt will be Scarce: *Corn* Smutted in many places, but Apples, Pears, and Plumbs, will not be hurt.

If on *St. Swithen's-day* it prove Fair, a temperate Winter will follow: But if Rainy, stormy, or Windy, then the contrary.

If *St. Bartholomew's-day* be Misty, the Morning beginning with a Hoar Frost, then Cold weather will soon ensue, & a sharp Winter, attended with many biting Frosts.

If *Michaelmas-day* be Fair, the Sun will shine much in the Winter, though the Wind at *North East* will frequently Reign long, and be very sharp and niping.

If in the *Fall* of the *Leaf*, in *October*, many of them Wither on the Boughs, and Hang there, it betokens a Frosty Winter, with much Snow.

Other Curious Observations on the seasons of the Year, as to the Weather that will happen, and such like Matters.

Great Observations to predict what will fall out, have been made upon *Oak Apples* in *September*: if Cut, they have Spiders in them, it betokens *Blast*, and *Infection*: if *Flys*, a dry Season, if *Maggots*, a great encrease of the *Fruits* of the *Earth*, if *spongy* and *hollow*, without any thing in them, *Scarcity* of the *Fruits* of the *Earth* the ensuing Year, if early *Ripe*, the Winter will soon advance very sharp, if *dry*, a dry Winter, if very *Moist*, much *Wet*, drizzling *Snow*; *Rain*, and *Cold Moist Winds* ensue; if the inner part (between both) fair and clear, then a plentiful Summer will ensue, the *Weather* Fair and Temperate.

Another Observation is made on the *Beech Tree*, which note on this manner: On *All-hallows-day*, Cut off some of the *Bark*, and after that a *Chip*, or little piece of *Wood*, cut it, if it be very dry, then the ensuing Winter will be dry, but pretty warm and temperate, if moist, a wet Winter.

If on *St. Andrew's-day*, in the Evening, much *Dew* or *Wet* remain on the *Grass*, it betokens a wet season to follow, if dry, then the contrary.

if

If the *Nutt Trees* Flower much, it betokens great plenty of *Corn* that Year: yet a sickly season in *Autumn*, and a cold *Winter*.

Infalible signs of Weather in all seasons throughout the Year, by the Planets, Elements, Creatures, &c.

Since many have made Conjectures of weather, and frequently failed in their *Predictions*, I have now thought fit, for the advantage of the industrious Husband Man, and others, to lay down unerring Rules and Observations, whereby the various sorts of Weather, with their suddain Changes may be known at all times, not only for one Year, but for Ever, viz. *Rain, Wind, excessive Heat or Cold, snow, Hail, Frost, Thunder and Lightning; sudden Whirlwinds and Tempests, &c.* and of these in their order.

Infalible signs of Rain, and drizzling wet Weather, taken by Observation of the Planets, and other stars, Elements, Creatures, &c.

Mark the Sun Rising, and if it looks broader than usual, then many moist Vapours are gathering from the Sea, the Air is thickening, and the Sun-beams diffused in it, makes the Face of that Planet show greater than usual; and in a little time you will see the Clouds muster, and spread the face of the *Heavens*, and the Air densing into a watery Body, and if this happen in *Hot Weather*, viz. *summer* or *autumn*, violent showers will fall, but not of long continuance: But if in *Winter* or *Spring*, settled *Rains*, but more moderate.

If the Sun Rises with a blewish Circle enclining to white, the Air is gross, and *Rain* will soon ensue.

The *Sun* setting in a black *Cloud*, and diffusing or spreading its Beams pailish to the *North*, and *South*, *Prognosticates* a Rainey Night and Morning.

The *Sky* of a Dusky-red in the Morning, and the *Sun* Rising pale, an Over-casting will soon Ensue, and *Rain* quickly follow upon it, attended with whisking *Winds* and *Florreys*.

The often shifting of the *Wind* is a sign of *Rain*, especially in *Winter* and *Spring*.

Many small *Clouds* at *North-West* in the Evening, show that *Rain* is gathering, & will suddenly fall.

The *Moans* *Horns* blunt at its Rising *Three* Days after the Change, denotes *Rainy* Weather for that Quarter, but the other Quarters seasonable Weather.

The *Stars* seeming bigger than usually, pale, dull, and not twinkling, show the *Air* is thickening to *Rain*, which will soon fall.

Many *Stars* appearing in the Night, seeming a greater Number than usual, the *Wind* at *East* in Summer, fore-shows sudden *Rain*.

The signs of Rain by Creatures, &c.

When the *Heron* or *Bitron* flies low, the *Air* is Gross, and thickening into showers.

When *Kine* view the *Sky*, stretching up their Heads, and snuffing the *Air*, moist Vapours are Engendring; and the cause of their doing so, is their sensibleness of the *Airs* sudden alteration from Dry to Wet, and sudden *Rain* will ensue, though at that time the *Sun* may shine out.

The Chattering of *Swallows*, and their Flying low about Pounds and Lakes, denotes *Rain*.

The *Frogs* much Croaking in Ditches and Pools, &c. in the Evening, fore-tell *Rain* in little time



time to follow : Also the sweating of *Stone Pillars*, or *Tombs*, denotes *Rain*.

The *Ants* Removing their Eggs, denotes *Rain*, for by a secret Instinct in Nature, finding the *Air* changed into much Moistness, they carry them to a place of dryer security.

The *Crows* flocking in large Flights, holding their Heads upward as they Fly, and Crying louder than usual, is a sign of *Rain*, as also their stalking by Ponds and Rivers, and sprinkling themselves.

The often Doping and Diving of *Water Fowles*, fore-shows *Rain* is at hand.

The *Peacocks* much Crying, denotes *Rain*.

Cattle leaving off to Feed, and hasting to shelter under Hedges, Bushes, Trees, Out-houses, &c. show sudden showers of *Rain* are coming.

And of this to conclude *Rainy* weather, I shall tell you a pleasant, but true story.

A Gentleman who Travelled much, seeing a Shepherd by the Road side tending his Flocks, and other Cattle, demanded of him, if it would continue that Day as it then was, for the *Sun* shown out : The Shepherd looking on his Cattle, told him, it would *Rain* very much in an Hour, and extreamly *Wet* him, unless he got shelter : The Gentleman smiled at this, and would not believe him, but as he said, so it proved, for immediately a little Cloud Rising at *South-West*, came driving on with the *Wind*, and spread it self, so that the *Sky* was covered with prodigious blackness, and tho' the Gentleman Rid hard to get to a Town, about five Miles from him, the *Rain* e'er he reached it, poured down so prodigiously, that he was *Wet* to the Skin, and remembering what the Shepherd said, upon his Return finding him in the same place, he

he Requested he would tell him how he came so precisely to know the Change of the *Weather*; the Shepherd at first Refused it, but for Half a *Crown* (after much Importunity) consented, and when the Gentleman expected he should Express himself in *Astrological Terms*, he only said, Sir, do you see yonder *Py'd Colt*, pointing to him, well said the Gentleman, and what of that, why says the Shepherd, when he Runs his Head into the Hedge, and Turns his Arse to the Weather-gage, then it will certainly Rain, though the Weather promises at that time otherways to those that are Ignorant of Skill in *Prognosticating*: This may be (says the Gentleman) but what will it signify to me on my Journey, seeing I can't carry such an *Almanack* as your *Colt* in my Pocket; however the Gentleman was highly pleased, and concluded his Mony well laid out; But here I have Out-done the Shepherd, in giving so many *Prognosticks*, that be where you will, you cannot miss of some of them to Inform you.

Signs of Wind, and sudden Storms arising, Prognosticated by the Planets, Elements, Creatures, &c. in all seasons of the Year for ever.

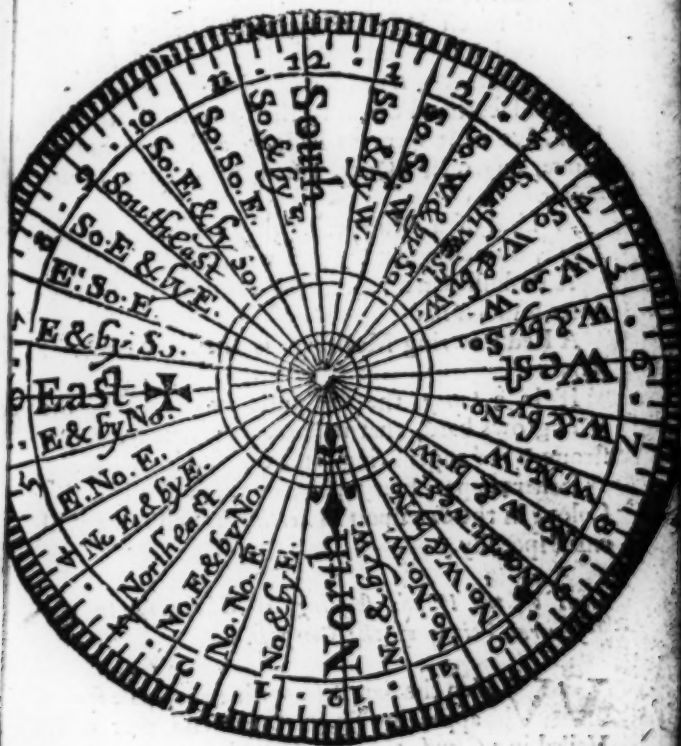
When the Moon blushes, and is Redder than usual, Winds are engendering, and storms will arise.

If at Sun-Rising pale spots seem to appear in its Orb, and dazle there, strong Winds will ensue from the South, the Wind soon shifting thither in what ever Quarter before it was.

Meteors, or as some call them, Stars shooting swiftly, and spreading a long Train of Light, fore-run Winds that will soon ensue.

Chaff

*Chaff Leaves, Feathers, Thistle Down, or such light things, whisking about, and turning round, fore-
show Tempestuous Winds.*



A murmuring noise in the Woods, when little
Wind is stirring, foretells a storm is Engendering.
Cormorants, and other Sea Fowl flocking to shore,
and often Crying, denotes great storms to ensue.

Cattle

Cattle on a sudden hasting to their *stalls*, *housing*, *places*, or other *shelter*, do the like.

The *Herns* exceeding high flying, denotes the *Air* is moved with *Winds*, in the *Upper Region*, and that sudden *storms* will ensue.

The much *Whispering*, and *Rusling* among *Reeds* and *Flaggs*, in *Meadow-Ditches*, and *Marshes*, *Prognosticates* the *Wind* is gathering in the *Air*.

Small scattered Clouds to the *South West*, that fly high, lye as it were in *Ridges*, and seem not to move, engender *Winds*, often producing *Whirl-Winds*.

A kind of a *Murmering* of *Thunder* from the *North*, foretells great *Tempests* will arise.

A *Reddish Circle* about the *Moon* at the *Full*, denotes much *Wind*.

A *Red Lowring Morning*, is the *Forerunner* of *Wind*.

If in a *Lamp*, the *Oyl* purls and sparkles, the *Wick* grows hard, that it *Burns* dimly, it foretells a strong *Wind* engendring, and will suddenly *Rise*.

If there appear *Fiery spots*, or those of a *Reddish Colour* in the *Sun* upon its *Setting*, much *Wind* will ensue speedily.

Signs of the Winds shifting or Changing in the several Points of the Compass.

VWhen the *Sun Rises* with many pale spots, appearing in its *Orbe*, and part of it *Vailed* in a *Cloud*, the *Wind* in what *Point* soever, it will soon shift to the *South*.

When the *Wind* has been settled 24 *Hours* or more, in any of the *Full Points*, as *North*, *East*, *West*, and *South*, when it begins to shift, it will not settle till

till it comes to the opposite *Point*, as from the *North* to the *South*, and so from the *Full East*, to *Full West*, and so of the *Angular Points*, as from *North East*, to *South East*.

Let the *Wind* be in what *Quarter* it will, upon the *New Moon* it presently shifts.

When the Generallity of the *Clouds* Rack, or Drive with the wind, yet many in little *Fleeces* or long strakes, lying higher, and appear not to move, the wind is *Flagging*, and will quickly shift.

Signs of storms Ceasing.

A Hasty shower of *Rain* falling when the wind has Raged for some Hours, soon Allays it.

If a storm Rise with the *Sun*, at the Falling of the *Sun* it will begin to Decline, and about Mid-Night Cease.

If the *Water* Ruckles much, and frequent Bubbles arise, the storm is of a short continuance.

If a *Halcyon* or *Kings Fisher*, a Bird so called, Attempts the *Seas* when the wind Blows hard, it is a sign it is Abating, and will soon Cease.

The uneasiness of *Swine* in their stys, and their endeavouring to be Enlarged, denotes the *Wind* in a little time to Cease.

The Merry Chiriping of *Sparrows* does the like, as also the *Moles* coming out of their Holes.

Signs of Excessive Hot Weather.

Little strings like *Cobwebs*, flying in the *Air* in a Morning show the *Heat* will be much, especially for the season.



D

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A Gliffening on the Grass at the Sun Rise, like the Threads of Spinners, denotes much Heat in Summer, or Autumn.

The steaming and smoaking of standing Waters, when the Sun is about setting, foretells a Hot Day to ensue ; for then the Mineral Fires are forcing their way to add to the Suns Enflaming the Air.

Great swarms of Gnats abroad in Marshes and Fenny Places in the Evening, foretells Hot weather to ensue.

Many Frogs coming out of the water on the Banks of Ditches, Ponds, &c. presage Hot weather to ensue.

The Plover or Lapwing Flying high, and then low, making almost continual Crys, foreshows much Heat to follow.

Signs of Cold weather, or hard winter.

THE Suns setting in a Mist, looking Red, and Broader than usual.

The Clearness of the stars, and their much Twinkling.

Starlings, Feldefars, and other Birds of a Hot Nature, hastening in great Flocks or Flights from the Northern to the southern Climates.

Cold Dews, and Morning Rymes on St. Bartholomew's Day ; and the three succeeding Days.

A Hoar Frost on Michaelmas Day in the Morning, denotes a hard winter.

The Swallows going away sooner than usual, denotes a Cold season to ensue.

The Birds laying up Haws, flows, and other Stores in Old Nests, or Hollows of Trees, foretells a Hard winter.

Sea-Pys Flocking from Salt water about Fresh Rivers, or Lakes, signify a sudden alteration of the weather to much Cold.

The Owl much Hooting in the Night, at Michaelmas Tide, denotes a Hard Frosty winter.

Ignis Fatuus, or Will with whisp; much and often appearing in Moorish Ground, fore-runs a Cold season.

Prognosticks of Fair weather by the Planets, Elements, and Creatures, &c.

THE Moon at four Days Old having her Horns sharp and pointed, very Bright, it predicts fair weather till the Full, if not to the Months End.

The stars shine Clear and Bright, seeming to Dart or Shoot out pointed Rays.

Little Clouds sinking Low, as into Valleys at South East, and South West.

The Sun Rising in the Morning Fair and Bright; and setting at Night Blushing, without Spots or Black Clouds near it.

The Larks Rising very high, and continuing singing a long time.

The Halcyons, and other Sea Fowl leaving the shores, and Flocking to sea.

Mists or smoakings on the top of the water.

The Rainbow appearing after a shower, and the Blue and Yellow part of it very Bright, and Lightish Colour.

Fish often Rising, and Bubbling at the top of of the water; Cattle Feeding without often looking up, or about them.

Scattering white Clouds, like Fleeces of Wool to the North West.

Spiders Webbs on the Grass, and Trees, foretells much fair weather.

Bees flying far from their Hives, and coming late Home, do the like.

A Bright, Clear, or Shineing Circle about the Moon at the Full, promises fair weather, predicts many fair Days to ensue.

Much Dew on sheeps wool in a Morning, is a sign of fair weather.

Signs of Hail (violent and moderate) by the Planets, Elements, &c.

IF the Sun at Rising cast a Glittering Light, as if it Reflected on some *Lucid Matter*, though few or no Clouds at that time appear, the Vapours are Condensed in the Cold Region, and fore-running into Clouds, that will scatter Violent Hail.

If (in the Morning) the *Eastern Skys* before the *Suns Rising* look pale, and Refracted Beams appear in Thick Clouds, great storms of Hail will ensue, to the great Damage of *Corn, Vineyards, Fruit Trees, &c.*

If the Clouds look Fleecy, Dusky, White enclining to Yellowish, and move but Heavily, though the wind is pretty stiff, the Vapours Composing them, are Engendered and Frozen, as *Virgil* says:

*Ab then, but I'll defend her Grapes,
Such horrid Hail on House tops Rattling Leaps.*

If the Clouds appear of a whitish blue, and Expand much, it will be small Hail, or Drizzling; for that happens in *Winter*, or the *Spring*, when it cannot be carryed high enough to be Condensed with a greater quantity of Cold, because the Refracted Sun Beam

Beams, are weak in their Operation, and this appears by a Curling, or Curdling in the Clouds as they Rise, and in appearance Expand themselves.

Signs of Snow, and Drizzly sleet, &c.

CLOUDS like Woolly Fleeces, appearing high, and moving heavily, the middle a darkish pale, and the edges white, carry Snow in them, that in winter Frozen in Sheets, by Cold East, North East, or North West Winds, pressing hard on the Air (no longer able to bear them up) shiver in the Fall, and break into Flakes, resembling many Figures, as Stars, Leaves of Trees, Flowers, &c. If the Clouds be pressed nearer the Earth, the Vapours so Frozen is Grosser, and the Flakes are Larger, but more Remote, thinner, and so fall in a Sleet, or little Flakes.

The Suns looking pale at Rising, the much Lowing of Cattle in the field: the Croaking of Ravens, and Birds flaging their Wings, fore-show it.

Drizzle is a kind of a Ryme or Mists Ascending, and Freezing, and to be foreseen as the foregoing.

Prognosticks of Frosty Weather by the Planets, Elements, Creatures, &c.

THE Stars looking bright, and twinkling much; shows a Cold Air; Engendering Frosts.

The Sky seeming fuller of stars than usual, and the wind suddenly shifting to the East, or North East, after the Change of the Moon, in the Winter, denotes a settling Frost of long continuance.

The Owles Hooping often, with a louder Note than usual, denotes a Frost at hand.

The Suns setting Red in a Mist, and a white Fogg creeping low in Marshy and Moorish Ground, shows the Air is Condensing into Cold.

The Seacole Fire Burning Blue (that is) a great part of the Flame, and scorching more than usual, foretells a frost at hand, or if it be begun, its continuance.

The Moon shineing bright, with sharp Horns after the Change, denotes the Air is Rarefying, and Cold winds will soon set in to freeze the Earth.

A Hoarey Ryme sticking on Trees, Bushes, and Pales, in the Morning, foretells sharp bleak winds will soon set in, and contract a bitter frost.

Little Clouds hovering low in the North, when none any where else appear, fore-runs Cold freezing Winds and Snow.

Signs of a Thaw in any great hard frost, &c.

THE Suns looking waterish at its Rising, is a sign the frost will break.

The wind having held long and extream sharp in one Point, suddenly shifting; brings a Relenting, if not a thorow Thaw.

The Suns setting in Blueish Clouds; and casting Refracted Beams into them, bids the frost prepare to be gone.

The stars looking dull, and the Moons Horns blunted, foretells a Change in this Nature.

Of wonderful signs in the Heavens, and on the Earth, whence they Proceed; and what they Prognosticate of strange Events.

I now come to treat of Meteors, and strange sights, and Impressions in the Air, and on the Earth;
Prog-

Prognosticating many Wonderful & Amazing Things to ensue ; so far I conceive Proper to the Subject in Hand.



Comets; or Blazing-stars; with Astrological Observations, what they are, and Prognosticks on them.

A Comet or Blazing-star is formed of, an Exhalation, hot and dry, being a great quantity of Unctious Vapours, drawn up into the highest Region, and there, by their own Agitation, and the Heat they meet with approaching the Region of fire, are

Kindled, appearing when the *Sun Beams* are of it, like a real *Star*, with a *Blazing Tail*, though it be many *Thousand Miles* beneath the *Stary Region*, and sometimes it moves after the motion of the *Air*, which is *Circular*, but it never goeth down out of the *Compass* of sight, and so continue till the matter that feeds them is *Consumed*, and then *Expire*; the time of their *Generation* is ofteneft in *Harvest*, or *Autumn*, for in the *Spring* there is too much *Moisture*, and too little *Heat* to *Generate* them: In *summer* there is too much *Heat*, that will *Disperse* and *Consume* the matter, that it cannot be *Joyned* together; and in *winter*, the *Cold* and *Moisture* contrary to the *Nature* of a *Comet* opposes it.

• These fore-run many *Calamitys*, and the Reason is this :

1st. Great *Droughts* ensue, because the *Comet* cannot be *Generated* without great *Heat*, and much *Moisture* is *Consumed* in the *Burning* of it.

2^d. *Barrenness* of the *Earth*, because the fatness of the *Earth* is drawn up, whereof the *Comet* chiefly consists; so that the *Earth* wanting that *Oily substance*, grows *sterile*, and produces not as other times.

3^d. *Pestilence*, for as much as this kind of *Exhalation* in long *Burning*, *Expiring* or going out, *Diffuseth* it self, and *Corrupteth* the *Air* with a *Poysonous Infection*, and that drawn in by us as our common *Breath*, *Infecteth* the *Bodys* of *Men* with *Plagues*, *Violent Feavours*, or other *Excessive Hot Diseases*; and the like *Effects* they consequently have on the *bodys* of *Beasts* that *suck* in the same *Airs*, working on them by *Murrens*, *swellings*, *Breakings* out of *Soiles*, *Blaiues*, and the like, proceeding from *Poysonous Infection*.

The

The *Learned* have Noted that after the appearing of *Comets*, other great Calamityes befall; as *Wars*, *Seditions*, *Changes in State*; the *Death of Princes & Noble Men*: And thus *Virgil*:

*As in moist Night a Blazing Comet streams,
With Bloody Omens Red, and Syrius beams,
Brings to sad Mortals, Sickneses and Thirst,
And Heaven in Mourning hangs, with Influence Curs'd.*

For (say they) at what time the *Comets* do shine, there be many *Hot and Dry Exhalations* in the *Air*, which *Influence* the Natural Temper of the *Hot, Dry, and Cholerick Persons*, whereby they are quickly stirred to *Anger*, to *Raise Wars, Tumults, or Contentions*: Also those *Nice Bodys*, *Living at Ease*, are of a soft delicious Temper; so the *Infection* seizes them sooner than *Labourious hard-fareing Bodys*, for in *Plagues* it has been Observed, that the most delicate *Fed and Tender Bodys*, are soonest *Infected and swept away*: I might enlarge on this, but my proposed *Brevity* constrains me to *Desist*, and proceed to other Matters.

Many Suns appearing in the Heavens at once, the Cause, and what they Predict:

OFTEN to the Appearance of *Men*, two, or many times three *Suns* have appeared in the *Firmament* at once, though in reality but one real *Sun*, the other being the *Images or Impressions* of it, indented *Air*, or watery *Clouds*, for they are nothing but the *Idols, or Image* of the real *Sun*, that daily enlightens the *World*, Represented by its *Beams*, *Impressing* in an equally thick and smooth gross *Air*,
or

or *Cloud*, placed on the side of the *sun*, and sometimes on both sides, into which the *sun-beams* being Received, as into a *Glass*, expresseth the likeness & fashion of *Light*, which is in the *sun* so appearing to us, who are a vast distance beneath it, as if there were many *suns*.

This thick and watery *Air* or *Cloud*, is not directly under the *sun*, for when it is, it makes the *Circle* about it called the *Crowns* or *Garlands*, or if it were opposite to the *sun*. it would form the *Rainbow*, of which I shall speak hereafter, but on the sides where the *Images* may be best Reflected and Represented.

These are oftneft seen in the Morning and Evening, about the Rising and Going down of the *sun*, though sometimes at other Hours, and sometimes there Appear many little *suns*, like unto *stars*, which are caused by many little divided *Clouds*, as the Reflection of a Man's Face appears in all parts of a broken *Glass*; or as a Multiplying *Glass* makes one thing seem many.

The appearing of these *Phenomenas*, naturally betoken *Tempests*, and much *Rain* to ensue; because they cannot appear but in a Watery disposition of the *Air*.

Also if they appear on the south side of the *sun*, they signify more Violent *showers* than on the North, and the reason is the hot southern Vapour is sooner resolved into Water, than the colder Northern ones.

As for a Supernatural signification; they have been Noted to have portended the Contention of *Princes* for *Kingdoms*, as not long before the Contention of *Galba*, *Otho*, and *Vitellus* for the *Empire Rome*, three *Suns* appeared; also a little before the Slaughter of *Lewis*, King of *Hungary*, in a Battel against the *Turks*, were seen three *Suns*, denoting the

the three *Princes* that afterward Contended for the Kingdom, viz. *Ferdinand* King of *Bohemia*, *John Vayvode* of *Transilvania*, and *Solyman* Emperor of the *Turks*.

The appearing of many Moons in the Night, and what they Prognostick of Good or Bad.

AS for the cause of many *Moons* appearing, or seeming to do so at once, I need not repeat it again but only tell you the cause is the same as that of the *Suns*; *Plyne* calls these *Night suns*, because they joyn with the *Light* of the *Moon*, and Augment its *Light* in wonderful measure, whilst they continue.

They foretell great *Rains*, and a wet season to follow, producing *Land Floods*, and doing much Harm to *Corn* and *Grass*, if grown up; also the Overflowing of *Rivers*, and the Breaking in of the *sea*; and in general a moist wet Year (or part of a Year as they fall Earlier or Later) to ensue to the End; which will occasion scarcity of *Corn*, and other *Fruits* of the *Earth*.

Of the Rainbow (how caused) and what it Prognosticates.

HAVING promised to say something more particularly of the *Rainbow*, which gives a great insight to the *weather*, immediately to follow; I shall Treat of it here, as it most Probably follows in Order.

The *Rainbow* is the Apparition of certain Colours, in a *Cloud* Opposit against the *sun*, in a half Circle,
as

as *Virgil* seems to Hint, when he makes *Iris* or the *Rainbow* Messengers to *Juno*, viz.

*From Heaven then Dew-rose wing'd Iris flew,
She 'gainst the Sun a Thousand Colours drew,
Plac'd on her Head, &c.*

The *sun* Reflecting on a *Cloud* at a distance from it side-ways, and Refracting its *Beams* there lively by its *Light*, shews the various *Colours* the *Cloud* is Composed of; *Possidonius* Terms the *Rainbow* the *Sun's Looking-glass*, wherein its *Image* is Represented, and that the blue Colour is the proper Colour of the *Air* or *Cloud*, and the red of the *sun*, that the other are mixed Colours, or Colours of Comixtion; and indeed the Colours more admirably lively than can be Represented any where else; but since *Rainbows* are so often Visible, I think I may spare the Labour of a particular Description of them; therefore I proceed to what they *Prognosticate* in Relation to *Weather*, viz.

From that part the *Rainbow* first begins to break, or vanish, *winds* will arise, and bring great *showers*.

If the *Rainbow* vanishes as it were altogether, fair *weather* will ensue.

If it be broken in many parts, *Tempestuous winds* are gathering in the *Air*.

If (after it appears) the Colours wax grosser and darken, *Rain* is gathering, if lighter, and the Colours fairer, the contrary; and guess of other *Aspects* in the *Rainbow*.

Of the *Ignis Fatuus*, or Fires that lead People astray in the Night time, called the Will with the Wisp.

THese in *Popish*, and superstitious times, were held to be Souls that had escaped out of *Purgatory*, to desire the prayers of the living, upon the earth, for their admission to *Paradice*, because they were often seen in Church yards, where *Uñctious* vapours arise from the steem of dead bodies, since they are called *Will with the Wisp*; or as the *Latins* call them, *Ignis Fatuus*, foolish fire; because they are rather a fire in shew, than a real one in truth.

It is a Fire, or a resemblance of it, that seemeth to go before men, or follow them in the Night, & lead them out of their way into waters, or other dangerous places; it is a weak exhalation kindled by reason of a violent motion in a cold night, in the lowest Region of the Air; for in the hot season they appear not: It is imbodyed by the cold, and shut in as it were in a bladder, and its motion is from that of the Air; for that being as it were of a piece, tho' in innumerable particles, is agitated with violent motions, and as the body of a Man moves in breaking it, the whole sensibly suffers, which makes this Nocturnal Light move swiftly, and press towards the Party moving, it dancing and playing about him: So that the afright, and the many times, by that means in a dark Night, makes him wonder, and being once out, he knows not how to get into the right way again, and often Mischief ensues, by his tumbling into one bad place or another.

When these Exhalations rise much, which they mostly do in moorish or foggy Grounds: In Au-

sumn, and the beginning of *Winter*, they fore-run a cold sharp *winter*, but a fruitful *summer* to ensue, because it shews the cold Vapours will not rise high, but remain nearer the Earth, and oppress it with still Frosts, more than blustering Winds; and again, in so doing the Earth in *Winter* will spend little of its heat, or Evaporate its Unctious quality to any great degree, which working with its nitrous part, is the cause of Fertility, and causes encrease of all kind of Vegetives, to a very great degree more than ordinary.

Of the Flame that appears on the Hair and Beards of Men, and upon that of Beasts.

THIS by some has been taken to be wonderfully strange, and of such Terror, that some hath been extreemly frightened by it, supposing it was the Devil come to involve them in sulpherous flames, when the cause is really natural; for these Fires are sometimes clammy Exhalations scattered abroad in the Air in small parts, which in the night, by the resistance of the cold, agitating in a violent motion, are kindled, and rushing on where they find opposition, by reason of their clammy nature, stick, and appear a blue fire, very affrighting to those at a distance, when the persons on whom they fasten, perhaps perceive them not, or at least not presently.

When they are much abroad, they fore-tell high Winds, and a blustering stormy *Winter*, a wet Spring, and a dry Summer, very sickly, but fruitful.

Strange

Strange Apparitions of Armies, and other wonderful sights in the Air, how caused.

Apparitions in the Air, are only Exhalations in the lowest or highest Regions of it, not really Fires, but seem so by the Sun or Moon reflecting Light on them.

The Light in this case is instead of white, and the dark shadow sets off the Figures; such Apparitions seem terribly to represent, and (diversly mixed accordingly to the divers dispositions of the Exhalation, they cause variety of colours, according to the thickness or thinness of the Exhalation, presenting to the imagination of fond fanciful Mortals) Armies in Battel, Seas, and Navys engaging on them, spacious Fields, Houses, Castles, and the like; though indeed but Airy Phantoms: However they fore-run Storms, and are accompanied with flashes of Lightning very often; and in the hotter weather, with prodigious claps of Thunder, if the Clouds are gross, and full of water, looking a greenish dark in the middle, tho' about the edges, the Light may as in the thinner parts, paint various Colours, being composed of hot and moist Exhalations; and though these are looked on as supernatural causes, they are no more than the effect of Nature.

The Kinds of Earth-Quakes, their cause, and signs, fore-running them, and what they portend.

IN this Treatise I cannot but make some Observation on the Causes of *Earth-Quakes*, considering of late Years, we have been so much alarmed

lartumed with their prodigious Effects, and so few people know what natural Effect produces them; for wonderful Things are related by Historians concerning them; but the best Opinions given of their Causes, and the most probable, is, That extraordinary quantities of heat and cold, shut up in the vast Caverns of the Earth, contending for mastery, and pressing violently to get out, but find Opposition by the too much dryness or moisture of the Porus parts of the Earth, seek a way to vent themselves by force, and break their way through all Opposition.

The Signs of an *Earth-Quake* being at hand, is, the much tosing of the Sea, or other great Waters, when no visible cause is seen to occasion it; for then the Vapours labouring to force their way to open Air, first finding a more easy passage there, than on the firm Land, first make their way, and boyl^{up} the Waters, as it were to force through them.

Also a cold Calmness of the Air is another Sign; for then the Exhalation that should be abroad, is forcibly pent up in the Earth, and struggling to get out with violence.

Others Observe, that when the Sky is as it were Clear, some long strakes of Clouds are however seen; but the most certain, is a rumbling murmuring Noise in the Earth, and a kind of whistleing Wind whisking about the Air, being troubled; for then the fore-runner, or thinnest part of the Vapour is spinning out, to make way for the greater Shock, and more violent gross shock of it; yet however, the Cause is the same, notwithstanding the manner of shaking the Earth is different; as I shall briefly Note,

The

The *First* is when the Earth is shaken Lateral-ly or to one side, which is when the whole force of the enclosed Vapour driveth to one side or place, and there is no contrary Motion to Let it, if the Vapour be weak, it only makes a Rocking or Trembling; but if violent, breaks out, overthrowing the mightiest Buildings from their Foundations; and by such an *Earth-Quake* (in the Reign of Tyberius the Roman Emperor) twelve great Cities in *Asia* were levelled in one, and most of their Inhabitants buried in their Ruins, and sad have those been of late at *Naples* in *Italy*; also in the Island of *Scivily*, at *Lima*, and *Jamaica* in the *West-Indies*; I will not mention what happened in *England* lately; which was rather a Trepidation, than an *Earth-Quake*: Yet it caused much Consternation; and the excessive quantity of Vapours, that then effused, in all probability, have occasioned the Climate to be the Colder to this day.

A *second* kind of *Earth-Quake* lifts up the Earth, so that falling on a sudden, and lets it fall again; this happens when the *Wind* in a great Mass struggles on a sudden to Evaporate; but the Opposition is too strong, and forces it down again.

The *Third* is that which breaks its way violently through, causing openings, and gappings of the Earth; so that Towers, Cities, Mountains, and huge standing Waters have been swallowed up and lost: All these are very Terrible, and are in the hot season accompanied with prodigious Thunders and Lightnings; & the Vapours pressing too much infection upon the Air, before it can be refined and purged, it Infects the Bodies of Men and Beasts, causing mortal Diseases; and the Earth having spent so much, that it cannot in a plentiful manner assist

to produce fertility, a scarcity ensues not only for the present, but for some *Years* after, till the Recruit comes to make the Ground more fertil, &c.

Signs fore-running Thunder, Lightning, &c.

Meteors shooting in the Night in *summer* time, denotes the *Air* Inflamed with much *Heat*, and that *Thunder* and *Lightning* will ensue.

Many *Clops* and *Clefts* in the *Ground*, signify that the fiery *Vapours* are Ascended from the *Earth*, and have so Dried and Parched it in their passage; so that the fire being mounted so soon as thick *Clouds* Over-cast the *Sky*, the grosser part of the fire Descending, and struggling with the watery *Clouds* to get a passage through, is that which is called the *Lightning*.

If no *Clouds* appear in sultry *Weather*, and the *Sun* sets Red and Fiery, great *Flashes* will appear in the *North*, & *North West*, which is called *Fulgetrum*, and is *Lightning*; but not meeting with *Opposition*, it carries no *Thunder* with it, though springing from the same Cause, but wanting *Opposition*, the *Noise* is not heard.

Of sudden Whirl-winds, and surprizing Tempests.

VVhirl-winds are *Vapours* suddenly Rising out of the *Earth*, and gathering in the *Air*, imbodyed in *Clouds*, and stretching them, break forth Violently; so forcing their way to the *Earth*, with much *Fury* in a *Narrow Compass*, as it were inclosed, they Circle Round, and Hurry things about Violently, often Over-turning *Houses*, *Barns*, *Sheep Cots*; and Lifting *People*, and *Cattle* into the *Air*.

Air, letting them Fall again many times to their *Destruction*, though in these *Countrys* they are not so Violent, as others nearer the *Line*, where *Vapours* are carryed up more violently by the *Heat*.

The signs that fore-run them, is a troubled *Sky*, the Whisking and Circling *Light Things* about, when as yet there appears little or no *Wind*, a *Murmering* heard in the *Air*, the *Air* beating down right, as it were upon the *Water*, and making it Wrinkle; *Trees* Whisking in one place, and not in another.

Approved Rules for Managing Husbandry, or Rural Affairs, during the Twelve Months of the Year for ever.

IN JANUARY.

LAY Warm *Dung* to the *Roots* of your Young Choice *Trees* and *Plants*; Lop and take off *Superfluous Branches* in the *New Moon*; if the *weather* be Open set *Beans*, sow *Pease*, *Parsnip*, *Seeds*, dig and trench your *Ground*, especially in *Gardens*; give your *Cattle* gentle *Drenches*; and to the more *Sickly*, and *Weak*, warm *Mashes* of *Bran* and *Mault* sodden in *Water*, keep them warm *Housed*, if the *weather* be extream *Cold*, and Cover your Choice *Plants* and *Flowers*.

IN FEBRUARY.

Cut *Quicksets*, and supply the *Decayed* places with *New Ones*, Plant *Vines*, *Hops*, *Liquorist*, and all *Shrubs* bearing *Fruit*, sow *Oynions*, *Pease*, *Beans*, *Salleting*, for the *spring*, and *Pot Herbs*, *Moss*, *Fruit Trees*, and *Prune* them, take off *Superfluous Branches*,

not yet Removed, Graft on Young Stocks, and Manure Barren Soile with Dung, and other Manure, to Render it Fertile, lay Traps for Vermine.

In M A R C H.

The Weather being open, & the Wind not in the Cold Quarters, Cover the Roots of Fruit Trees that before were Open with Dung, Set Quicksets, and Graft choice Siens, Sow Barly, Oats, Onions, Parsnips, Carrots Cucumbers, Mellions; Set Artichokes, Sage, and all kind of Pot Herbs; Bleed and Geld Cattle in the Waine of the Moon; Sow all manner of Garden Seeds for the Spring and Summer store.

In A P R I L.

Sow Flax, Hemp, and Pole your Hops, set and sow what Plants and Herbs were before wanting, open the Mouths of your Bee Hives, clean their stools, & rub them over with sweet Herbs to Cherish, Cheer, and Enable them to take the more Pleasure in their Labour, upon their first coming out; weed Gardens and Corn, prepare for Dary-work, Bark Trees, and Raise Choice Flowers.

In M A Y.

In the beginning of this Month, sow and set all manner of tender Summer Herbs; continue to weed, trim up your Hop Gardens, cut off Superfluous Branches, weed Corn, Distill Cordial Waters, make Conserve, drive Rivers, and drain Pishes.

In

In J U N E.

Shear your *Sheep* the *Moon* *Encreasing*, *Geld* *Lambs* and *Calves* the *Moon* *Decreasing*, sow *Lettice*, and *Radishes*, three or four Days after the *Full Moon*, gather such *Herbs* as you would keep *Dry* for the *winters* Use, in the *Full* of the *Moon* when the *Sun* has drawn up the *Dew* and *Moisture* from them; set *Rosemary* and *July-flowers*, and stake up weak *Plants* and *Flowers*.

In J U L Y.

Gather forward *Summer Seeds*, when the *Sun* has dried them; cut off needlessly *suckers*, drive *Bees*, *Mow*, *Inoculate*, *Inarch*, in the *Full Moon*, gather the *Seeds* of such *Flowers* as are *Ripe*, *Dry* them in the *Sun*, then *Hang* them in the *Pods* to *Harden*: To *Kill Fleas* and *Bugs*, strow *Powder* of *Rue*, *Wormwood*, and *Nut-galls*, under your *Bed*.

In A U G U S T.

Take the Opportunity of the fairest weather to *Reap* in, from the before mentioned Directions relating to weather, neither *Reap* nor *Mow* *Corn* too early; let the *Sun* be pretty well *Risen* when you begin, and it will prevent much the danger of *Mus-ting* and *Sweating*, gather *Garden seeds* within a Day or two of the *Moons Full*, lay *Traps* for *Vermin*; gather *Fruit* in *Dry Days*; sow *Seeds* for *Winter*, *Salleting* and *Pot Herbs*.

In S E P T E M B E R.

Gather Hops, the weather being dry, and the Dew off from them; take Honey, make Verjuice, Sider, Perry, and other Liquors of Fruits; remove & set Slips of Flowers, remove Young Trees and Plants, marking them, that in the Transplantation they may stand to the same quarters of the Wind they first grew; do this in the New of the Moon, the Wind at South or West; cut Quicksets, and gather Winter Fruit without Bruising; sow Wheat and Rye, sow Parsnips, Carroots, and Turnops for Winter store.

In O C T O B E R.

Continue to sow Wheat and Rye, remove young Trees and Plants in the New of the Moon, cut Rose Trees, Cyprus, Juniper, and Box; set Kernel Stones and Nuts, gather Grapes in the beginning of the Month; the weather being dry, make an end of gathering Winter Fruit, lay Open the Roots of Fruit Trees, and Trench your Ground; Kill Swine for your winter store.

In N O V E M B E R.

Fell Timber, Moss Fruit Trees, Geld Calves, Purge your Cattle to prevent Diseases, set Crabb Stocks to Graft on; in the last Quarter of the Moon set Pease and Beans, sow Parsnips and Carroot Seeds, Trench Garden Ground with Dung, make Drains to carry the water off.

In D E C E M B E R.

Continue to Fell *Timber*, set *Traps*, *Sprunges*, &c. for *Hares*, *Rabbits*, and *Wild Fowl*; cover your choice *Flowers* and *Plants* with *Mats* or *Straw*, coat or double cover your *Bee-hives*, Bleed *Horses* if the weather be Open, and *Drench* your other *Cattle*; keep good *Fires*, *Hospitallity*, and *Wholsom warm Dyets*; and thus much in general *Observations* what is to be done relating to *Husbandry* throughout the *Year*, which cannot but be of Use to the *Honest Country Man*, &c.

Signs of Murrein, Rot, or such like Destroying Diseases in Cattle; how to Prevent or Remedy them.

Cattle are one main Support of the Nation, affording so many *Commodities* to Man, so that without their doing Well, and Multiplying, we should be but in a *Bad Condition*; therefore it ought to be the *Care* of those who are most Concerned with them, and to whose particular Advantage they more Immediately Redound, to look Carefully to them, and secure their *Health* as much as may be; and because *Murreins* among Larger *Cattle*, and *Rots* among the Smaller, are the most Fatal of *Diseases*, and sweep them away by *Herd*s and *Flocks*, I shall (from long Experience) show the nearest way to fore-see the approaching *Danger*, which coming for want of such *Precaution*, or *Fore-sight*, has Ruined many; and having fore-shewed it, tell how it may be Helped, if in spight of *Care* it takes Effect; which sometimes it will do.

Signs

Signs of Murrein that do befall Cattle.

IF the Moon change 3 *days* before *St. Bartholomew's* Day, it will be a sickly Year amongst Cattle; but this is not the Rule I intend to Direct you by, for the observance of the particular above-mentioned; but after that Day is over, and no Rain fallen in the Night, go as soon as it is day into the Fields of Pasture, where your Cattle are to be kept, and lying down with your Eye against the Sun rising, as even as you can with the surface of the Earth, and if you perceive a glistning, like Spider threads, or a white jelly froth or foam on the Grass, then Infectious Vapours are beginning to Rise out of the Earth, and to fall down in poisonous Dew, threatening Infection to the larger sort of Cattle especially; therefore (for a while) feed them on higher and dryer grounds; but if no such thing at this time can be discerned, by reason the weather may be hot and draw up that Jelly, or whiteness of corrupted Dew, look immediately at the time ordered on *Michaelmas* day in the morning; and if you observe it, then it will have the like effects, though somewhat weaker, and the Air less Corrupted: To prevent therefore this Murrein, Long-sought; or as some call it, *Gurget*: If you are constrained to Pasture your Beasts, bleed them as soon as ever the Leaf begins to fall; peg their Ears and Dew-laps with *Helibore*, or *Bears-foot*, a Plant so called; drench them with *Savin* and *Rue*, boyled in strong Ale, and give them a scowring; and this will prepare them to resist the pestilential Air, and mainly contribute to the preserving them.

If you find however that any of your Beasts (af-
ter

ter the afore-named Caution) be swelled under the Jaws, against the Throat-boul; then draw forth its Tongue, and open a Vein that lyeth under it, an Inch and a half long-ways, and there will corrupt blood, and infectious water issue out; then having burnt *Bay-salt* and *Allum*, mix them with Vinegar, and rub it well into the wound; this done, slit the Hyde where the swelling outwardly appears, and draw the Skin, so that you make a hollownes between that and the swelled Flesh; beat together Spear-grass, burnt Salt, and Butter, put this kind of Poultis into the hollow, between the Skin and the Flesh, and stitch it together; but not so close, but the infectious Matter may evacuate.

This done, take a lump of the bluest Clay you can get, about four pound weight, boyl it in two quarts or more of Man's stale Urine, so much as (the whole being stirred, after well boyling) will become thick, bruise a good handful of the under bark of young Elder, add this with a handful of Salt, and a quarter of a pound of rasty Bacon, well mashed and beaten to pieces, stir them continually, till the Ingredients be as thick as pap; then bath the Beasts Face from the Ears downwards, towards the slit, as hot as he may endure it; so do three times a day, till the swelling is abated, separating the Infected from the Sound Cattle, for fear of its spreading among them, more than otherwise it would: Then with an Oyntment made of *Butter*, *Tarr*, and *Bees-wax*, Anoint the Sore Place as hot as may be; and in so ordering the Beast will Recover, unless exceeding far gone before taken in hand.

The like measures may be taken with Swine, for the violent swellings in their Throat and Jaws, contracted

tracted by an Infection through foul feeding, and bad Airs, discerned by the like symptoms.

Prognosticks of a Rot which fall upon Sheep.

IF it has been a hot close Summer, great heat drops often falling, and little Thunder, then on St. Luke's Day, which is the 18. of October, make the Observations as before directed in the morning, if the Sun rise clear, otherwise do it as well as you can, and taste the Dews upon the Grass, if they be bitter or brackish, the sign is apparent, that it is likely to be an unhealthy year for Sheep, and a fore-runner of the Rot amongst them, if great precaution be not had to prevent it, especially if they be suffered to feed among old Grass that has not been mowed, in moist wet low Grounds; for then taking in a great deal of water, it makes their Skins loose, and their Lungs full of a Flegmatick water that Rots them. Consider then in the first place, how they ought to feed to preserve them, which are so necessary in many Circumstances to us.

The Grass good and wholsom for Sheep, is that among which grows a good quantity of Melilot, Clover, Selfheal, Cinquefoil, Broom, Pimpernel, and white Henbane; also Sparrow-wort, Knott-grass, Pennywort, and Middleweed-grass: For here the Soil promises, not only wholsom Grass, but these are Medicinal, to preserve them against the Infection, that not only causes the Rot, but many other Diseases.

High Grounds, dry and fruitful, are the best Pasture for them, the Grass there being usually short and sweet; but if you cannot avoid putting them in low Grounds, for want of other conveniency, take care not to bring them from the Fold, till the Sun

be risen, and then with your Dog, or otherways chase them about, till they are well heated, and then let them feed or rest.

This Chasing is many ways advantageous; first it beats the Mildews from the Grass, and other Dews, very hurtful to them in their feeding; likewise kettles, webs, and flasks, which the Sheep licking up in feeding, Contribute to the Rot; it also stirs the Humours in them that waists the Moisture, and prevents the Effects of Rottensness: They Feed also more deliberately, and not so greedily as otherways they would do, chusing their Food, which is most Healthful and Proper.

Once a Month, and oftner in the Raw wet season, Rub their Mouths with Bay-salt and Vinogar, which in a great Measure is a preservative against sickness; and thus much to the Ordering them in general; for now I come nearer to particulars.

Rot in Sheep, how to prevent it and other Diseases, and Cure it when taken.

AS to the Rots particular to sheep that are for Grazing, the Hunger Rot that Putrefies the flesh and skin, and the Pelt Rot that cometh after great store of Rain to sheep new shorne, Mildewing the skin, and Corrupting the blood, are the most sweeping and Mortal.

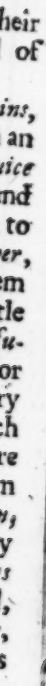
To prevent these then, and all others, the Danger fore-seen, take the salt called *Adracei*, and once a Week Rub their Mouths with it, and it is a great Prevention, and Preserver of them against Rots; but if the Rot is got amongst them, seperate the Infected, immediately Bleed the rest in their Ears, under the Tongue, and in the Vein between the Lows; give them

them Bay Salt, Fennel, and Ash Keys Boiled in their Water, and every one of them a Brandy Cup full of *Aqua Vita*, sweetened with Honey.

As for the *Infect*d, Bleed them in the Temple Veins, then take *Fulfilago*, Colts Foot, and Lungwort, each an equal quantity, stamp them, and strain the Juice into Water pretty well sweetened with Honey, and early in the Morning give it them warm to Drink, to each a quarter of a Pint, and they will soon Recover, unless their Lungs be utterly Perished; Feed them with short dry Hay, and Tares; the latter a little sodden in fair Water, in which Fennel has been Infused; let their Housings be free from any Moisture, or Ill scents, and let them Lye Warm on clean dry Straw or Fern, for a Sheep is a Nice Creature, much affecting Cleanliness and Wholsome Airs: Take Care likewise to drive away all Venomous Creatures from them; and this may be done by Burning Galbanum, Harts-horn Shaveings, or Womans Hair; you may also give them (in their Trongs) Barly and Beans Ground together, or dried Pease & Acorns Ground, mixed with Bran, and if the Elme continues Leafy, give them the tender Boughs to Brouze on, and thus you will Preserve your own, whilst others not Regarding these Rules, will have theirs swept away by Scores, if not by whole Flocks when the Rot comes amongst them, therefore seeing you are well advised, neglect it not.

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Health; and Sicknes; this granted, I proceed to shew you how this may be fore-known, and many Incommodities prevented thereby.

Consider first then to know the Day and Hour of the Birth of the Party, whose Nativity you would Calculate; as suppose on a *Monday*, at half an hour past *five* in the Morning, then you find the *Moon* has Dominion of that Birth; the Person so born will be of a pale complexion, soft, flaxen, or whitish hair, subject to cold diseases, inconstant, of no great capacity or understanding, and in peril of losing his or her Life by drowning: See in this Case in the Scheem, the *Moon* ascendant in *Gemini*, ☿ II in the third Angle.

If on *Tuesday*, when *Mars* predominates the Person be born, it is discovered by a wide mouth, a fiery countenance, great lips, a high Nose and forehead, threatening eyes, a swarthy complexion, black or dark hair, the disposition of that Party is furious, given to brawls, from which much Trouble arises, and in the end danger of Life, seldom attaining to extream old Age; see his Character in the second Angle, thus ♄ ♄.

If on *Wednesday*, at any hour under the Dominion, is under *Mercury*, and then the Party has a little Nose, a bright brownish, or red Hair, a little Mouth, quick sparkling Eyes, a flat Forehead, and little Head, subject to much talking, a lover of company, subtil, deceitful, and by ill practices frequently threatned with an untimely Death, by entring on Plots and Stratagems, obnoxious to Great Ones, his Character is thus to be known. ☿

If born of a *Thursday*, *Jupiter* predominates, and you find his Character in the second Angle, thus ♃ ascendant in *Leo*, ♄ the Party born under this constellation.

stellation, if of a ruddy, fair, and sanguine Complexion, a high-forehead, but of a round plump Visage, a little enclining to an oval, the Nose indifferently standing forth, the Hair a lovely brown, or enclining to lightish, the Eyes hazle, but of a cheerful Aspect, his or her behaviour is cheerful, full of obligation, true to trust, and a good Friend, his or her Fortune will rise by the help of Great Ones, and his Sickneses, which will not be many, proceed from over abundance of Blood, causing Favours, and the Like; a long Life, and much Riches is promised to those under this Influence.

Those born on a *Fryday*, under the Dominion of *Venus*, whose Character stands thus ♀ in the depressed, or undermost Angle of the body, or point of the Scheme; in *Taurus* ♂ the person born under her Influence, is of a fair complexion, flaxen hairs and many times bright, enclining to red, affable of temper, black sparkling Eyes, dimpled a little in cheek or chin, fortunate by Marriages, and greatly beloved, many Children in wedlock; and others without it, yet often afflicted with hot diseases, and very old Age is not promised, but Danger threatned of Mortal Wounds, in lustful contentions.

If born under *Saturn's* dominion, that is on *Saturday*, whose Character is thus, ♄ in the fourth Angle, opposite to *Taurus* ♂ and *Leo* ♌ depressed, the Party will in this case have red or dusky Hair, a fallow or melancholly Complexion, slow to speech, blue Eyes, a long Visage, and straight Mouth, subject to Melancholly, secret Revenge, studious and thoughtful, no Riches is promised; but Afflictions and Trouble; wise and prudent, but unfortunate in undertakings, wear out a long and troublesome Life.

If born under the *Sun*, Charactered thus, ☉ in the sixth Angle, in the sign *Aries*, ♈ the Party will be of a cheerful countenance, a ruddy Complexion, enclining a little to dusky, of a humour affable, and very fortunate by favour.

How to tell any Number one shall Think; be it never so great.

THIS is a pretty Device, and some have been thought to Conjure, or Divine, when they did so exactly know the Thoughts of others, &c. and it is no more than this; When the Party has Thought of any Number, bid him or her Multiply the Number thought, by *Five*, and give you the product, by which means the Number Thought, will be so far above that thought on, that he will never scruple it, concluding it is impossible to Reduce it; and this product being infallibly a five, or a cypher, that taken away, the number Thought on will remain:

As suppose the Thought-Number were 53. which doubled, produces 106. and this Multiplied by 5. is 530. The Cypher then taken away, it is 53. the Number Thought on: And thus you may do (observing this Rule) by what Number soever any One shall cast in their Mind.

To know the Planet that hath Dominion in the Nativity of any Person.

THIS is a very nice Point, yet conducing to abundance of Advantage, in knowing what shall befall one in the course of Life; for as the Planet is Good or Bad, so our Fortune will be; but before

fore I give further Directions, Observe the following Alphabetical Table, with their agreeing Figures.

1 A	2 B	3 C	4 D	5 E	6 F	7 G	8 H
9 I	0 K	20 L	0 M	4 N	50 O	60 P	70 Q
10 R	0 S	100 T	200 V	300 X	400 Y	500 Z	

In this Case take the Number of every Letter of the Christian Name of the party enquiring, and the like of their parents Names, apply them to the Letters of the Table, and their Figures; then bring the several Numbers into one Sum total, then divide by 9. and then 1. or 4. remains, it Denotes the Sun to have domination in the Nativity, promising long Life, Riches, and Honour: If 7. or 2. then its the Moon, and your Life will be inconstant and changeable: If 9. Mars, promising a troublefom Life, by reason of Jarrs, Strifes, and a restless Spirit: If 5. Mercury, Denoting the getting of Wealth, but not the Art of keeping it, unstable, deceitful, &c. If 3. Jupiter, promising Riches, and Favour of Great Ones: If 6. Venus, promising in Love successful: If 8. Saturn, bringing a sullen bad Fortune.

The Art of Discovering Truth from Falsehood.

IF you suspect you take a Servant, or any other in a Lye, or False Story, that may be to your prejudice,

judice, or otherways, be not presently so Rash as to Charge them with it, but try the following Rule of Art, to inform you in a certainty, of what you can but at present surmize or suspect, without any real Ground. Write the parties Name, and the name of the day the Discourse was, or is made on, that you cannot believe, and then mind the following Alphabet and Figures.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
10	2	20	4	14	6	16	7
I	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
18	11	13	12	4	14	6	16
R	S	T	V	X	Y	Z	
8	48	10	2	2	4	14	

Take the Letters and Figures properly belonging to them, as the Letters make the Name of the Party suspected, also add those of the name of the day, and when you have put them into a Sum Total, add 26. then by 7 devide the Sum Total, and then take the Remainder, and if it proves odd, you may be confident the Party has told you an Untruth or *Aesop's Fable*, instead of a *Veracity*: But if ever you may Relye upon what he or she has said, and in case of an Untruth, you may positively Charge the Party with it, and either by an open Confession, Blushes, or some evident Signs, you may easily come to the Knowledge how you had like to have been deceived.

How to know whether you shall be Successful in any Matters you Engage in against another.

IF you would know whether you shall have the Advantage against your *Adversary*, in any Matter of *Controversy*, as a *Suit of Law*, *Love*, *Racing*, *Gameing*, *Bargaining*, or the like; to do this, consider the *Names* of each *Party*, and rarely they happen alike; having well considered them, set down the following *Alphabet* (with *Figures*) under the *Letters*, viz.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
13	3	22	24	22	3	7	6
I	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
20	1	10	33	13	8	13	7
R	S	T	V	X	Y	Z	
13	9	8	2	6	6	4	

And now to Amaze the *Party* more that comes to be *Resolved*, put the *Christian Names* into *Latin*, in the *Nominative Case Singular*; as suppose *Peter* is Contending, or to Contend in any of these *Matters* with *Paul*, set down *Petrus & Paulus*; and so of any other *Name*, then according as the *Alphabet* directs, joyn unto every *Letter* of the *Names* proposed, the *Figure*, or *Figures* under the *Letter*, as they stand in *Order*; then Cast up the *Numbers* to each *Party* by it self, and being put together, proceed to

Divide

Divide by 9. and so doubt not to find (the *Division* being made) what Remains to the one *Party*, and to the other ; and this gives a sight of the *Victor*, and the *Vanquished* ; and if it so happen, that in the *Division* of the whole 9. nothing Remains, then take the last Number of 9. to serve for your purpose ; as I shall more fully Explain in the *Close* : And thus I begin with the Names Mentioned, as by the same Rule you may do with any other.

P	13		☾	P	13	
E	22	67 makes seven	♂	A	1	37 makes four
T	8	times nine.	♂	U	2	times nine.
R	13		☉	L	10	
U	2		h	U	2	
S	9	Remains 4.	♂	S	9	Remains 1.
Sum 67.				Sum 37.		

And by this Rule, the Planets give their Favourable Influence to Peter; and promise him the Advantage over the other, as having 4. to 1. against him in the Remainder ; that is, three odds to give him a good Lost : But yet to make this more Manifest, take the following Table according to the fore-going Rule.

1		3	5	7	9
2		1	4	0	8
3		2	5	7	9
4	He that shall Overcome is of	1	3	6	8
5		2	4	7	9
6		1	3	5	8
7		2	4	6	8
8		1	3	5	7
		2	4	6	8

And

And thus may you know what is proper without any Frivolous Conceits of Conjurat[i]on, or Dealing with the Black Art, to Injure or Hurt your self by Diabolical Charms or Enchantations.

To know whether the Party you Love be Virtuous and Chaste.

THIS is a Nice Secret, and may do much Good in preventing much Evil and Strife after Marriage; Write down the Proper Name of the Party, either Man or Woman, with his or her Mothers Name, and put the Number to each Letter, as the fore-going Experiment, add 15 to the Sum Total, divide it then by 9. and so the Sum Remaining, or the Remainder of that Sum being even, then Conclude the Person Chaste, Honest, and Virtuous; but if it appear odd, then you may, with all Imaginable reason Conclude the Contrary.

The Mosaick Wand to find out Hidden Treasures:

THIS has been a secret put in Practice to great Advantage, in this Order; Cut a Hazle wand Forked, at the upper end like a Y, Peel off the Rb[er]b, and dry it in a moderate Heat, then steep it in the Juice of Wake Robin, or Night Shade, and Cut the single lower End sharp, and where you suppose any Rich Mine, or Hidden Treasure is near, place a piece of the same Metall you conceive is Hid, or in the Earth, to the top of one of the Forks by a Hair or very fine Silk or Thread, and do the like at the other end, pitch the sharp single end lightly in the Ground, at the going down of the Sun, the Moon being in the Encrease, and in the Morning at Sun-rise

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(by a Natural Sympathy) you will find the *Métal* enclýning, and as it were póinting to the Place where the other is Hid.

Choice Secrets in Astrology on several Useful Occasions.

MANY have been desirous to know (as a great *Secret*) the Power that is given to the *Planets*, and other *Stars*, to prevent *Thefts* and *Depredations*



on Houses, Out Houses, Orchards, Parks, Warrens, Fields of Corn, Cattle, Timber, and the like: How either to stop and take the *Thief*, or scare him from coming thither, and since Wonders have been wrought in this, to Secure Honest People in their Just Rights,



Rights, and it being hitherto an Occult Faculty, or Rare Secret, I shall give the *Reader* such an Insight into the *Matter*, as few have hitherto done.

A safe way to secure a House.



IF you suspect your *House* will be *Robbed*, and would secure it from *Thieves*, as no doubt but you are de.

desirous, consider the Night what Planet Reigns, and is Lord of the Ascendant, and these are their Characters, the Sun ☉ on Sunday, the Moon ☾ on Monday, Mars ♂ on Tuesday, Mercury ☿ on Wednesday, Jupiter ♃ on Thursday, Venus ♀ on Friday, Saturn ♄ on Saturday: Now consider on what Night you do this, as to these Planets, and Write on fair Parchment these Characters, Ω Υ iii and suppose it be on a Sunday, add the Planetary Character ☉ with this Number. 1. 3. 5. $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{7}$. and that Night, lay this under the Earsh, or covered with a Tile in the middle of the House, as near as may be, sprinkle it over with the Juice of Night shade, and so go to Sleep as soon as you have thrice Repeated them over, and if the Thieves have power to Enter the House, they shall have no power to get out again, or to carry any thing away till the Sun Rises, and if you be Watchful, then you may easily Apprehend them before they are able to depart.

And this you may do any Day of the Week, adding the Character of the Planet that Rules that day, as I have set it down, to what is beside set down in Order.

A Safeguard for all Out-houses, to secure Poultry, Cattle, Corn, or what else is stow'd therein.

Consider the Day, as in the former, and set down in a piece of Clean Parchment these Characters, U S M add the Character of the Planet, as for Monday ☾ and these Figures, 9. 8. 5. 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$, lay this sprinkl'd with the Juice of Hemlock under the Threshold

Threshold of the Out-house, or if there be none, in some secret Corner, and if any *Thieves* Enter, they will be so Blinded and Amazed, that they will not find their way out again, but groap in vain till the *Sun Rise*, before which time you must be Watchful to come thither; for the *Sun* shooting its *Beams* through the *Air*, the Guardian *Virtues* Retire, and the Force is dissolved for that time; but with Changing the *Planet* will serve for the next *Night*, and so on.

A Safegaurd for an Orchard, Park, Warrin, or Field, to take a Thief, &c.

THE several Places being Guarded by one and the same *Planet*, not to be too tedious to you, one and the same thing will indifferently serve to secure any of them from *Thieves* that come to make *Robbery* or *Depredations*, whether it be of *Fruits* of the *Earth*, or any kind of *Cattle*, or to steal away *Timber* in *Fields* or *Woods*; to make which, take the following Direction, have a piece of curious clean *Parchment*, made of a sleek *Skin*, Cut it with five Points or Corners, in the Form of a *Star*, but so large, that you may well Write in the Center of it, what is to be Written, viz. Π \ddagger \times the Characters of the *Celestial Signs* Governing these Affairs, add the Character of the *Planet* for the Day, as before Directed, and suppose it be *Tuesday*, *Mars* that Governs that Day has this Character, which set down thus, \ddagger and this Number 1. 7. 11. 12. $\frac{1}{7}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{6}$, close it up with *Virgins Wax*, as I should have told you, you ought to have done the former, and

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sprinkle

Sprinkle it with the *Juice of Fumitory*, & place the same (if in a *Garden*) in the hole of a *Wall*, if in a *Field*, *Forrest*, *Park*, or *Wood*, in the hole of a *Tree*, having lay'd it before in *Goose Taussey*; and so whatever any *Thief* takes in these several *Grounds*, he shall not be able to carry off till the *Sun Rising*; but then if not *Watched* he may do it.

To drive away Ghosts or Spirits that haunt a House, and prevent the night Mare.

THis is a curious Secret, and I think never before made publick, or privately practis'd, but by a few: To do this, take the wool that grows between the two *Eyes* of a *black Sheep*, burn it to powder, after it has been steeped a night and a day in *Man's Urine*, mix this with the Powder of *Nightshade*, or *Wake Robin*, an Herb so called, boil them in a quarter of a *Pint of Aqua Vita*, sprinkle the *Walls* of the *Chamber* you fancy is *Haunted* with it, and no disturbance will happen if you turn your *Face* when you go to repose, to the *Eastward*, when in *Bed*, and say your *Prayers*.

This to be carry'd about One, for the prevention of Witchcraft, being under an Ill Tongue, or Planet struck.

THese Misfortunes generally happen under the power of the *Moon*, who (as *Ancients* hold) is the Favourour of *Majeck*, or *Enchantment*, then take the most Opposite *Planet* to her, in Allaying her Force this

this way, which is *Jupiter*, Write his *Character* thus Ψ on a piece of *Parchment*, and add to it the following *Characters*, that are signs of the *Zodiack*, viz. Υ Σ M and this Number, 1. 3. 7. 5. 7. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$. after this, set down the Number the *Figurative Letters* in your Name make, wrap it up in as small a compass as you can, and sewing it up in a piece of black silk, that has been steeped in the Juice of *Vervaine*, hang it about your Neck, when the *Moon* changes, and you will be Secure from any Danger of this nature, if you lead a Good Life.

To prevent affrighting Dreams, and take away fear in the Night.

YOU must take *Laudanum* a drahm, *Frankincence* the like quantity, of *Bezars* stone as much; beat these into powder, and write upon a piece of parchment these *Characters*, H Ψ G Q , and under them your Name; put the Powder in the paper you write on, and when you Repose, bind them to your Forehead and stomach; for you must have two papers, ordered one and the same way, as directed, putting half the powder in the one, and the other half in the other.

To help a Person under an Ill Tongue, and make the Witch appear, or the Effects cease.

CUT off some of the Parties hair, just at the Nape of the Neck, clip it small, and burn it to powder, put the powder in *Salt-Armoniack*, write the Parties Name you suspect backwards, and put the paper dipt in *Aqua-Vitæ* into the o-

ther

ther two, then set it over a gentle Fire; let the Party afflicted sit by it, and diligently watch it, that it run not over to catch flame, speaking no word, what Noise soever is heard, but take Notice of what Voice or Roaring is heard in the Chimney, or any part of the Room, and then write how often you hear it, and fix before each writing, this *Character*, C and if the Party who Afflicts you, appears not visible, though you may know the Voice, repeat it again, and if she appear in no visible shape, it may make her *Charm* impotent, and give Relief to the afflicted Party.

To prevent or take Vermin, that come to destroy Poultry, or Coney warrens.

YOU must take a piece of a Woolfs skin, the Hair on, the breadth of the palm of your hand, or somewhat more, prick a great many holes in it with a bodkin, in the three corners, but leave the middle intire, scrape the middle part on the fleshey side, so that it may be smooth enough to write on; then write these Characters 2 3 4 7 5 this done, write the Guardian Δ \odot Δ II F Name underneath them, viz. *Armeros*, then burn the Wool of a Foxes tail, with some *Feather-sew*, and the Seeds of *Henbane*, lay the Powder on the Characters, that it may cover them pretty well, then fold the corners, and stitch them up close with the Powder in it; and this done, sprinkle it with the juice of *Hysop*, and hang it up with a couple of Horse hairs drawn out of the middle of the Tail of a live Stone Horse, and hang it up in your Hen-house, Dove-cot; or for a Warren, on a Pole, or a Tree, as near as you can in the middle of the Coney Bur-

Burrows, & the Vermin will either fear to approach, scenting it at a distance, or being come near it, will continue snuffing, and endeavouring to get at it, then you may come and destroy them with a Gun, Dogs, Crossbow, or otherways, as you find most practicable; instead of a Woolfs skin, you may use a Badgers, if the other cannot be had.

To prevent a Dogs barking at you in the Night time.

YOU must take the skin off the Forehead of an *Hyena*, a Beast so called, which may be had at the *Furriers* Shop, boyl it in the Urine of a young stone Colt, and smoak it over the burnt Hoof of a Cow, twice or thrice, till it is dry, and so carry it about you, and so long as you do this, where-ever you come in the Night, the Dogs will not only be silent, but run away from you as fast as they can, when you approach any thing near them: For if they once Scent it (as certainly they will) the great aversion they have to it, will make them tremble, and avoid you, without being able to open at you.

To draw Cats together, so that they shall not escape your Hands.

SO soon as ever the *New Moon* appears, gather the herb *Nepe*, and dry it a little in the heat of the Sun: when it is temperately hot, then take a fair piece of Parchment, and cut it in the shape of a half Moon, write on it these Characters *D Q H ** wrap the parchment up close, and put it amongst the Herb, which hang up in a Net, in a convenient place

place, and when one of them has scented it, her Cry will soon call all those about her, that are within hearing, and there they will rage and run about, leaping and capering, to get at the Net, which must be so hung, or placed, that they cannot easily do: for they will certainly tear it to pieces, and in this you will have pleasant pastime, as well as to take and destroy them, if they are offensive to your Gardens, Houses, Dove-Cots, &c.

A Pledget to wear about ones Neck, to prevent Bugs, Fleas, or Gnats biting in the night time.

THis to many people may prove no less advantageous than any, especially where these Insects are a second plague of *Agypt* to people: To do this, Gather *Asmare*, or *Hounds Tongue*, an Herb with a long, sharp pointed, little Leaf that grows in Ditches, in moist places in Summer, dry it to a powder, add to it as much of the powder of *Sassafras Wood*, as will lye upon a Shilling, sprinkle them a little with *Juniper Water*, mix it with the Wooll of a black Sheep, cut off betwixt the Horns, in the wain of the *Moon*, write on a piece of paper these Characters \odot III $*$ H $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ Sprinkle the paper when you have foulded it up, with the Juice of *Rue*, and sew it up in a thin silk Bag, and with a little small Cats Guts hang it about your Neck, when you go to sleep; and if you are awake the power is the same: you will Rest without being disturbed with these, or other Insects.

To drive away Mice or Rats; in a House or Grainery.

IF you can get a He Weasel about the increase of the *Moon*, kill him, and take out his Fat, then dry his Skin, that you may write on the fleshey side of it, these Characters, \oslash γ Π \S \rangle * do it over with the Weasels Fat, and stuff up the Skin with Moss, taken from the Root, or lower part of an Oak-Tree, and place it on a sharp Haw-thorn-stick, put the sharp end into it Bellywards, and stick the other end into the Floor, in a little hole made with a Gimblet, in the place of their resort; let it not be placed more than six Inches above the Floor, and as many as come there, will immediately avoid the House, or out-house; and if you would kill them there, it is but strewing pot-ashes on the Floor, and it will work so powerful, that they cannot get away; but there you may kill them at pleasure.

To prevent being Robbed on the Road, or meeting with any bad Accident.

CONsider (in this Case) what Planet you set out under, Ruling as to the days, and its influence: The *Moon* ruling *Monday*, denotes inconsistency in Success: *Mars* *Tuesday*, violence: *Mercury* on *Wednesday*, deceit and fraud: *Saturn* on *Saturday*, envy, and malignamity: But the *Sun*, *Jupiter*, and *Venus*, Governing *Sunday*, *Thursday*, and *Friday*, are very Friendly Planets, promising Success: However, other Days are proper enough, with the Cautions I shall give you hereafter; and that is as followeth

followeth, to prosper, and prevent Ill Fortune, in being Robbed, Falling from your Horse, or Sick falling into any Pit, Water, or the like.

Now Note, That the Malignant Planets are friendly to others, and befriended of them again. *Sol* is friendly to *Jupiter*, and *Venus*; *Luna* to *Jupiter*, *Venus*, and *Saturn*; *Mars* is friendly to *Venus*; *Mercury* is friendly to *Jupiter*, *Venus*, and *Saturn*; *Jupiter* is friendly to *Sol*, *Luna*, *Mercury*, *Venus*, and *Saturn*; *Venus* is friendly to *Sol*, *Luna*, *Mars*, *Mercury*, and *Jupiter*; *Saturn* is friendly to *Jupiter*, *Sol*, and *Luna*: And these are temporizing to hinder the Malignancy of each other; therefore the premises considered, now as to what you are to put in practice for your security.

Gather *Veruina*, an Herb so called, in the New of the *Moon*, hang it up in the Chimney to dry, then powder it, and steep it in the water of *Agnus Castus*, then dry it again, and reduce it to fine powder; these temporize with the Planets *Venus* and *Mercury*, which are so powerful in their influence for the protection of Travellers; put this Powder into a Hollow Ring, of any kind of Mettal, and have these Characters engraved on the inside of it ♀ ♀ h then you may go or ride safe, without danger of any violence, keeping your Mind on good things.

To find out a Thief, or make him or her bring back the Goods stolen.

YOU must set down the day, hour, and minute, if you can, when the Goods were stolen, and the name of the Planet ruling the day, as I have before set down, to direct you: This being done, set down these following Characters, in a fair piece

of *Parchment*) ☉ ♄ * △ ☿ this done,
 Turn Round thrice, and if you hear no News in
 44 Hours of the *Thief*, as ten to one you will, then
 Prick the *Parchment* full of Holes, and hang it up
 in the *Chimney*, where the *Heat* of the *Fire* may a
 little *Scorch* it, and the *Thief* is held to be so restless
 in his mind, and tormented, that he or she will dis-
 cover the *Theft* to be at Ease, or bringing Home the
Goods, throw them privately into your *House*, or
 some place appertaining to you.

*A Pleasant Device or Stratagem to find out any Person
 Suspected to have Robbed you.*

IF you Suspect a *Servant*, or any other, not being
 Positive, you may first (to Amuse them) threaten to send for the *Cunning Man*, to know by his
Art what is become of the *Things Lost*, and soon after have a *Stranger* come unknown to them, and order the *Party* you Suspect, with some others for Company, to come into a *Room*, being Ignorant of what is Intended, then the *Stranger* Whelming a *Kettle* very Sooty, or Black at Bottom, muttering hard Words, the *Room* must be made quite Dark, then he must bid them Walk three times Round the *Kettle*, Hand in Hand; then suddenly say, Lay each of you your Hand upon the *Kettle*, as hard as you can, and when he that has Stole the *Goods*, comes to do it; for it must be done in Turns, one after another, the *Cock* will Crow, and Discover him or her; those that are Innocent will do it without Scruple, but the Guilty Person, if he be Ignorant of the Trick, being in the Dark, will Refuse it, because it cannot be seen whether he does it or not; and when they all say they

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have done it, asking them severally over, the Party must begin to admire the *Cock Crows* not, for you must not expect he will do it upon this Account unless by chance, and say *He believes the Party is not here that has Stolen the Goods*, when making all Lights again, he must require to see their *Hands*, to be more perfectly Instructed in the *Matter*, and then, by then if any of their *Hands* are not *Smuttred*, or have no Mark of *Blackness*, it is plain that Party has not Touched the *Kettle*, and then being home Charged with the *Matter*, he will doubtless Confess it, and the Reason he Declined it; by which Means you may come by your *Goods* again, if they have not been so long Lost, that they are altogether Wasted or Embellished.

To know what Place is best to Live and Thrive in, whether one shall be Rich or Poor, Long Life or Short, what Sickness, or Cresses shall befall one.

ONE Considerable thing has been desired by many, and that is to know the Places where they may Thrive best, or the Employments Destined by the Heavenly Constellations, whereby they may best Thrive in the World: This is to be considered by the Constellation, or Planet the Party is Born under, and the Sign in which at that time it is, which gives the Influence in Affairs of Life; and Note that the Moon passes through the Twelve Signs of the Zodiac in 28 Days, some odd Hours, and Minutes; & by Observing the Birth whilst she is in these several Signs, the following Conjectures are to be made.

If in Aries, or Taurus, thus Charactered, ♈ & the Party shall Thrive best in Inland Countreys, Managing Rural Affairs, as Breeding Cattle, Tilling Ground,

Ground, Planting Fruit Trees, leading a happy contented Life, amidst great Plenty and Encrease, and Live to a good Old Age, have many Children.

If the Moon be in Gemini at the Nativity, thus Charactered ♊ then shall there be great Advantages by Marriages, and in populous Towns or Citys is the best place of Living, Dealing in Crafts, or Working in Manufactures; but Sicknes will happen, and a Vigorous Old Age hardly be Obtained.

If the Moon be in Cancer, thus Charactered ♋ the Party shall deal in Minerals to Thrive best, or Silver, Brass, Copper, Tin, Lead, or Iron, and Gain much by the Crafts and Trades they are properly used in, Working in Fire, or else Profess Chymistry, or Alchymy, and Citys or other Great Places of Traffick, are the best to Settle in for Thriiving, and growing Rich, though at first the Party will not fail to meet with some Misfortunes, and Discouragements; however be not Discouraged, they will Blow over, and a more Prosperous Scene appear; yet will the Party Born so be troubled with Hot Diseases, as Feavours, continual Intermitting Feavours, Epylepsies, Fluxes, &c.

If the Moon be in Leo, when the Nativity happens, it is thus Charactered ♌ it betokens the Party Stout, Generous, and Born to great Fortune, Rising by the Favour of Princes, and Great Men. If a Male, Heroick and Valiant Actions shall get him Fame and Renown; if a Female, she shall have Honourable Marriages; but neither of their Lives are promised to continue to Old Age, by reason they will be of a dry fiery Constitution; the most Thriiving Place to Live in, will be near Princes Courts, the Houses of Great Men in populous Towns or Citys, or Travelling in Forreign Countrys to get Fame and Riches.

If the *Moon* be in *Virgo*, at the time of the *Nativity*, it denotes the *Man* or *Woman* shall be loving, affable, and of a winning Behaviour, gaining the Love of all, have Encrease of beautiful *Children*, though to *Women*, it denotes Pains and Perril in *Child-birth*: The best way to *Thrive* is by *Manual Occupation*, *Manufatures* in *Linnew*, *Woollen*, and the like; but they will be troubled with *Phlegmatick Diseases*, as *Colds*, *Coughs*, *Consumption*, *Dropseys*, *Rheumatisms*, and the like; coveting a *Country Life*, where it is Alotted for *Persons* Born under this *Celestial Sign*, and *Dominion* of the *Moon*, best to *Thrive*; however they shall *Live* long, but get no great store of *Wealth*: This *Sign* is thus *Charactered*, ♍

If the *Nativity* fall in the *Moons Ingress* to *Libra*, thus *Charactered* ♎ the *Party* shall best *Thrive* in *Citys*, or *Towns*, by *Selling Trades*, or *Merchantdize*, dealing much in *Wares*, and growing *Rich* thereby, of a *temperate moderate Constitution*, not over *scraping*, or *Covetuous* of *Riches*, though much *Plenty* shall be gotten by *Industry*; the *Diseases* that attend such *Persons*, shall be indifferently mixed, some times *Hot*, at other times *Cold*; and they are promised mostly to see a *middle Age*, with *Comfort* of many *Children*.

If the *Nativity* falls out when the *Moon* is in the *Sign Scorpio*, thus *Charactered* ♏ the *Party* shall have but an indifferent Being, forced to move from *Place* to *Place*, by reason of *Malicious Enemyys*, and be in *Danger* to *Dye* at last by *Poyson*, or some *Malignant Infection*.

If the *Moon* be in *Sagittarius*, thus *Charactered* ♐ near *Woods* and *Forrests* is the properest *Place* to *Live* in, the *Party* shall be much delighted in *Hunting*,
Shoot-

Shooting, be very *Hardy*, *Dexterous*, and *Ingenious* in *Understanding*, and the *Trust* Reposed, whereby the *Party* shall gain *Favour*, and be *Advanced*, either in *Service* or *Marriage*; but in the end shall be in danger of *Life*, if not *Dye* of some *Wound* gotten in a *Quarrel*, or *Privately* given by a *Treacherous Enemy*, or *Furious Beast*.

If the *Moon* Cast the *Nativity* of a *Person* in *Capricorne*, the *Person* shall be given much to *Lustful Desires*; it is thus *Charactered* v^r delighting in *Rural Affairs*, yet subject to *Remove* often from *Place* to *Place*, and not long *Contented* with any fixed *Abode*, however *disappointments* happening at the first, the *End* shall be more *Favourable*, and *Fortunate* by *Marriage*, though no great store of *Children*; yet *Hot* and *Dry Diseases* will much *Afflict* the *Party*, and *extream Old Age* is not promised him or her *Born* under this *Influence*.

If the *Moon* be in the *Signs Aquarius*, or *Pisces*, thus *Charactered* ♒ ♓ it denotes the *Party* to be of an *Unstable*, *Roving Mind*, yet very *Industrious*, given to the desire of *Travel*, and to *Marine Affairs*, *Thriving* best by *Merchantdize*, and delighting in *Sea-port Towns*, and *Places* near *Great Waters*, most commonly *Successful*, gaining great *Riches*; but of a *plegmatick Constitution*, subject to *Agnes*, *Dropseys*, and other *Distempers*, occasioned by *Cold* and *Moisture*, but has a promise of long *Life*, though not over *Fruitful* in *Children*.

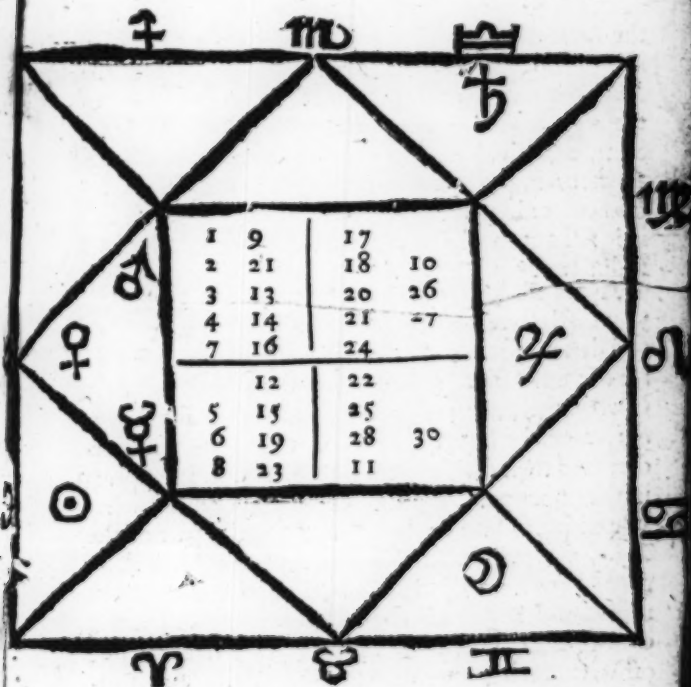
And thus may many other things be *Conjectured*, or *Gathered* from this, that I have not set down: And to be *Informed* when the *Moon* is in any of these *Signs*, and *Predominant* to compare it with the time of *Birth*, for the more assurance of its *Influence*, it may (upon first view) be found in many *Common*

Almanacks, each Sign Governing a Solar Month, of which there are but Twelve to the Year, though of Lunar Months Thirteen.

How to Resolve all Lawful Questions, Relating to Marriage, Friendship, Journing, Life Long, or Short, Business, Success, or any others truly stated.

TO be informed in curious Questions, better than if you go to those that Imprudently are called by the **Vulgar**, *Cunning-men*, I shall put you into such a *Method*, as you will be Enabled to do it your self, without *Trouble* or *Expence* of money, or being *Scared* or *Affrighted* with their pretended *Conjurati-on*, being the same *Rule* they take, to make their *Guesses*, and *Conjectures*, which often hit *Right*: The *Planets* and other *Stars* Considered in their Proper *Motion*, *Positions*, *Oppositions*, and *Conjunctions*; for so they have a great *Influence* on *Earthly Things*, and over the *Action* of *Men*, to *Dispose* and *Order* them in their *Affairs*, and *Moderate* many *Matters* that would other ways be *Violent* and *Destructive*.

In Order to this I have Erected a Scheme, and when you would consider any *Question*, to know it, first view well this Scheme Erected, and *Calculated* for the Resolving all Lawful *Questions*, Mark how the *Signs* and *Planets* are Posited in their Government of the *Cælestial Houses*, and then the *Figures* in the Square.



To understand this the better, take in the *Number* of the *Day* of the *month*, and Mark what *Planet Rules* that *Day* you state your *Question* to be Resolved, and these

these are their Characters, as to the Governing the Days of the Week, as you find in the *Angles* or *Houses* of the Scheme Erected, on Sunday ☉ Governs, on Monday ☾, on Tuesday ♂, on Wednesday ♀, on Thursday ♃, on Friday ♀, on Saturday ♄, this being Noted, pitch upon any Number that exceeds not 30, add to it the Number of the Day of the month, and the Letter that begins your Name, if it be a Figure, if it be not, it stands but for 1. then gather the Number thought on, and the Number of the Day of the month, with that of your Name Letter, into one Sum, and divide it by 30, and then if you find what Remains in the upper part of the Square, in the Figures placed, there assure your self of Good Luck, but if it fall out in the under part, it promises but an Indifferency of Fortune.

For Example, you would be certified whether you shall have the Party you are in Love withal, and desire to marry, take the Number of the first Letter of your Name, and the Number of the Planet that Governs the Day you enquire, reckoning from Sunday, as to the Days of the Week, till Saturday, in order, and then divide them by 30, and if it appears in the upper part, it promises you Success in what you desire to know; but if in the under part of the Table, you will be Crossed in your Expectation: If there Remains neither under nor over, it Remains in the Blank Houses of the Scheme, where neither Good nor Bad Fortune is signified; then being put off with a Blank, you must think again, and proceed in the same order, till it comes up to a Figure or Sum, over or under; that is, as you find it above or below in the Table; and upon this Rule depend all Questions that can reasonably be thought on to be Demanded.

As Success in Love Affairs, Portions, great or small, Law suits, Absence of Friends, whether Dead or Alive, or when Return, if ever, whether you shall gain the Preferment you desire, whether you shall escape Sickness or not, also in Wagers, Combates, Children, Child-birth, overcoming Troubles, good or bad Debts, true Friendship, News, or Storys, true or false; if a thing stolen be Recoverable or not; and indeed what ever your Occasion requires, as to Worldly Matters; which for Brevitys sake, I here forbear to Innumerate, as being too many, and too tedious to set down in all their particulars.

What Diseases in the Bodys of Men, Women, and Children, are more Immediately caused by the Influence of the seven Planets, with Astrological Remarks as to their Cure.

Saturn ♄ Reigning, causes Cold Diseases, as the Gout, Leprosy, Palsey Quartan Agues, Dropsys, Catarrhs, Coughs, Rheumatisms, &c.

Jupiter ♃ causes Cramps, Numbness, Inflammations of the Liver, Head Aches, Pains in the shoulders, Windyness in the Body, Sanguin Favours; and all Diseases caused of Putrefaction, the Appoplexy, Cazi-diac Passions, Squincyes, &c.

Mars ♂ causes Acute Favours, and Tertian Agues, continual Intermitting Favours, Impostumes, Erisipelas, Carbuncles, Fistulas, Bloody Flux, and such like hot and dry Diseases.

Sol ☉ causes Rheums in the Eyes, Coldness in the Stomach and Liver, swooning, Chollar, Catarrhs, Pustles in the matrix, and the like in the Lower Parts.

Venus

Venus ♀ causes *scabs*, and *Venerial Diseases*, *Lientery suffocations* in the *Womb*, *sickness* in the *Stomach*, from *Cold* and *Moist Causes*, *Infirmities* of the *Liver* and *Lungs*, &c.

Mercury ☿ causes *Hoarseness*, and *Distempers* in the *Senses*, *Impediments* in *Speech*, and its *passions*, *Falling sickness*, *Coughs*, *Jaundice*, *Vomiting*, *Catarrhs*, &c.

The *moon* ♀ causes *Palsy*, *Cholick*, the *Whites*, *Dropsey*, *phlegmatick*, *Impostumes*, *Dysenteries*, and all *Diseases* coming from *Obstructions* in the *Veins*.

Now having given you a sight of what *Diseases* the *Influence* bring upon the *Bodys* of *Men* and *Women*, it is their *Business* to consider under what particular *Planet* each *Individual* was *Born*, which may be known several ways, treated on in this *Book*; and therefore I need not here give further *Instructions* as to that particular, but come to more general *Terms*, to know how the *Bodys* ought to be ordered, to prevent these *Diseases*, and herein (as one main *Expedient*) I recommend *Temperance*, moderate *Bleeding*, and *purging* in seasonable times, when a *Friendly Planet*, *Opposit* to the *Malignancy* of the *planet* you was *Born* under, has *Dominion*, which will much abate the *Effect* of their *Influence*, and give *Nature* a *Power* to *Oppose* the *Malevolency*, which (if well heeded) may be a main prevention of *Dangerous sickness*.

Observe also to gather all your *Physical Herbs* in the *Hour* of the *Friendly planet*, that temperizes with that you are *Born* under, and in so doing they will have more *Strength*, *Power*, and *Virtue* to *Opporate* in the *Medicines*; but neither *physick* nor *Bleed* on the 3d. of *January*, the 1st. of *July*, the 2d. of *October*, the last day of *April*, the first of *August*, and the last; for *Astrologers* (with whom *Physicians* joyn)

conclude Perillous, by reason of the bad Influence then Reigning; and if it change not the Distemper into another Worse, it will Augment it, and put the Party in great Danger of Death; if he or she in this Case be not so Luckey, to escape it.

The Urinall Doctor, or Astrological and physical Observations, on Casting Urine, Relating to Health or sickness, with Cautions to prevent threatened Evils.

Casting of Urine is now become a great Trade, and many People much Rely upon it, to know the Constitution of their Bodys, as to sickness or health, and though there is something in it, yet they many times go to Ignorant Pretenders, who will take their Money, and tell them a plausible story, though they know nothing of the Matter; therefore among these many useful things, I shall give the Reader an Insight, to know it himself, and in this very one thing, save him or her the money, this whole Book fraught with so many Rarities will Cost them.

First, Then if the Urine be Red, it signifies the Blood is Heated, and you must either Bleed, or Allay that Heat with Cooling things, to prevent sickness.

2d. The Urine White, shows Rowness, and phlegmatick Indigestions in the Stomach, which must be Remedyed by Gentle purges, to Cleanse it, and Restore lost Appetite.

3d. Thick and Muddy Urine betokens the Body surfeited, by over Heating in Labour, Walking, or other Exercise, or by excessive Drinking; and then to prevent a Favour, take Cooling Cordials.

4th. A White and Red Setling, Gravelly, or sandy in the Urine, betokens the Stone, beginning to purify

trify in the Reins or Bladder; Drink to prevent it the Juice of parſley in Rheniſh or White Wine.

5th. A clear Perſpicuous or Transparent Urine, ſhows a good Concoction, and perfect Diſteſtion, and withal a Healthful Conſtitution.

6th. Bloody ſpots in Urine, denotes an Ulceration in the Reins, or Neck of the Bladder.

7th. The Urine Blackiſh, ſhows much a Duſt, melancholly, and fore-runs ſome Violent Diſeaſe, that often brings Death, or a Long Tedious Sickneſs.

8th. The Urine Clammy and Sweet, denotes a Conſumption of the Internal parts, by bad Diſteſtion.

9th. Urine of a Lead Colour, ſignifies the Body to be in an Ill Habit (and threatens Death) without ſpeedy Remedys Applied.

10th. Urine that has Yellow ſparkles, or ſediment in it ſhows Choler has the Predominancy, and much Afflicts the Body, threatens Feavours, and other hot Diſeaſes; and by theſe kinds you may perfectly learn the ſtate of the Body, as to Health or Sickneſs, preſent or approaching, for the Urine paſſing through thoſe parts where the Diſtempers are Generating, carry a Tincture along with it of the Humours Predominant, that is Encreaſing or Propagating the Diſeaſe; or on the contrary ſhows a healthful Conſtitution, though few are ſo Skilful to deſcern it, which puts me in mind of a pleaſant Story, viz. A Woman whoſe Husband had a Bruiſe by a fall down Stairs, carryed his Urine to a Urine Caſting Doctor, who pretended likewiſe to be a Conjuror; he (after ſhaking) ſeeing little ſpecks of Blood Float in it, had ſo much Underſtanding to tell her the Party had Received ſome Internal Hurt; the Woman agreed to this as Truth, but demanding by what means he

came

tame by it; upon this he erected his Scheme, and in the mean time asked her so many *Questions*, that by the drift of her *Discourse*, he gathered he had Tumbled down Stairs; the *Woman* not minding well what she had said (in the Consternation she was in at the hard *Words* he uttered) supposing he was Conjuring up the *Devil* to be Resolved in the Matter, told her her own Words again in a different Stile; the *Woman* acknowledged it True, with some Admiration, but desired to know how many Pair of Stairs he might fall down (she had told him before where she Lived) and he considering the place consisted mostly of Low *Buildings*, answered, Two Pair; nay now (said she) you are out in your *Art*, he fell Three Story I'll promise; this put our *Doctor* to his Trumps, when having Mused a while for an Excuse, he shook the *Urinal* again, and asked her if there was all the *Water* her *Husband* made, No (Replyed she) I spilt a little in pouring it in: O hoe, did you so? (said he) why, that *Woman* is the business, that made me Mistake, for there went away the other Pair of Stairs in the *Urine* you spilt.

Cautions against much Bleeding, and Physicking, and what necessary Rules are to be taken to supply the Defect.

THough I have often in this Book set down *Rules* for *Health*, and particularly *Blood Letting*, with the *Times* and *Seasons* proper (since *Health* is the Rarest Jewel of *Life*) yet for once let me give a Caution, that none by Ignorance, or too much Forwardness, instead of Preserving, Prejudice their *Health*.

I

Though

Though *Physical Medicines* are properly *Good* in their Order, and helpful to *Nature*, whose Hand-maid they are, to help her expell any Noxious *Humour* that may produce a *Virulent Distemper*, yet over-doing may be more *Injurious* than under doing; therefore my Advice is, that none do Accustom themselves over-much to *Purging Medicines*, or *Blood-letting*, except without them there will be some great *Prejudice*, or *Defect* in *Nature*; for when once the *Body* is often accustomed to them, they will be worse if it be not continued, which by often Repitition, must waste the *Vital Spirits*, as well as they carry off the bad *Humours*.

Therefore chuse rather to take such apt things as are proper to keep the *Body* open, and a wholsom moderate *Dyet*..

Bread and *Butter* strewed with *Rosmary*, *Sage*, *Rue*, or *Scurvygrass*, is an excellent preservative of *Health*, and in the *Spring*, or at other Convenient Seasons, *Pottage*, with *Clivers*, *Water-cresses*, *Elder-buds*, *Nettle-tops*, *Brooklime*, *Smallage*, and such like cooling and moderate refreshing *Herbs*, are great Refreshers of *Nature*, gently Cooling and Purging the *Blood*, and keep off *Sickness* for a long Season, though the *Bodys* of Men and Women have before been Accustomed to them; but above all things be Temperate in Eating and Drinking, Moderate in Labour and Exercise, for these are main Contributors to *Health*; and indeed we need not be beholding to Out-landish *Drugs*, if we rightly consider we have sufficient of our own, and that God in his Goodness has so Ordered it, that *Nature* in every place produces Remedys, suitable to the Diseases of the Climate.

How

How to Dyet, and Order our Bodys, for the preservation of Health, for every Month in the Year; the most Approved Rules.

IT will (among these useful things) be highly Necessary to speak something of the Ordering of Man's Body, during the Circle of the Year, under the several *signs* and *planets* that Govern them, and dispose to Health or Sicknes, more at one time than another: The first part of the Year, that is from the 25th. of *December*, till the 25th. of *March*, is under *Capricorn*, *Aquarius*, and *Pisces*, Signs partly Moist, and partly Dry; and those born under them, are subject to *Diseases* of that Nature: Therefore from

DECEMBER to the end of the Month.

Take wholesome *Dyet*, and neither *Eat* nor *Drink* Immoderately, for fear of *Fluxes*, *Rhumatisms*, *Catarrhs*, or Husky Dry Coughs, that Waste and Consume the *Lungs*; let not *Blood*, unless in great Necessity, then do it Moderately, and keep very Warm; rather *Bleed* often, if Necessity require it, than too much at once, lest the *Veins* filling with Cold Air, cause dangerous *Diseases*, and in this, as in all the following Months, take Care not to *Bleed* nor *purge* on the *Unfortunate Days*, which are set down in this Book, properly for every Month; let your *purgings* be Gentle, and take great Care of Catching Cold.

In J A N U A R Y.

If the Weather be open (Necessity requiring it) Bleed Moderately, as in the former Month; but if hard *Frosts* set in, forbear it if possible, and *Cheer* up your Spirits with *Wine*, and *Cordials*; but not to any Excess, taking them (for the most part) in a Morning Fasting, and be Temperate in *Dyet*, with Moderate *purgations*, if Necessity require it, and so shall you (with God's Blessing) prevent and escape Sicknes, observing the *Critical Days*.

In F E B R U A R Y.

You may this Month, if ther be no hard *Frosts*, be more bolder in *bleeding* than before, but not over much; *purge* gently, with *purging Ales*, and other *purging Drinks*; and in the Morning Fasting Eat warm Broaths, into which such wholesome *Herbs* as the Season affords have been shred, which will purify the Blood, Cooling and Refreshing the Body, to prepare it for a *Healthful* Constitution in the Spring, and keeping off such *Diseases*, as then are Rife Abroad.

In M A R C H.

This Month brings in the *Vernal Equinox*, and from the 25th. of this Month to the 24th. of June the Signs Arises, *Taurus*, and *Gemini*, Govern, and Produce Moist and Hot *Diseases*, as *Agues*, *Fevours*, *Dropsys*, *Dissenterys*, *Fluxes*, and the like: In this Month therefore, to keep your Body in good Condition, throughout the *Quarter*: bleed freely, if you
are

are of a Sanguin Complexion, and the Veins full of Blood, having moderately *purged* 3 or 4 Days before, to stir the *Humours*, that the more Gross and Noxious may the better be carryed off; and for a *Week* after take a *Drink*, about a Quarter of a Pint in a Morning *Warm*, made of *Figs*, *Rasins*, *Liquorish*, and a little *Cardus*, Boiled in *Ale*, and strained well; so you will prevent *Agues*, and *Fevours*, and other *Diseases* incident to this Month.

In A P R I L.

This is the most proper Month to *bleed* and *purge* in, but do it when the *Air* is Dry and Serene, so shall *Head-Aches*, pains in the *Eyes*, sore *Throats*, and *Diziness*, with their *Concomitants*, be prevented; Eat Wholsome Warm *broths*, but not too much of Raw *Herbs*; lest you are Afflicted with pains in the *Stomach*, and in *bleeding*, *purging*, and other weighty Matters; observe to avoid the Bad *Days* that are Perillous to Health and Business; as I before have set down.

In M A Y.

In this Month Walk abroad Early in the *Fields*, for your *Health* sake, but not Fasting, nor upon too full a *Stomach*; *bleed* as you see *Occasion*, if you have not been Blooded in the fore-going Month; Eat wholsome Warm Meats, pretty freely; and if the Weather be Seasonably Warm, Bath in Clear *Water*, but if your *Health* permit not, then you may do it in Warm *Water* at Home, in which *Mallows*, *Chamomil*, and *Groundfil* have been Boiled, and it will much refresh and strengthen the *Body*; *purge*

with *Senna*, *Rhubarb*, or such like Harmless Refreshing purgations, to Clenſe the *Stomach*, *Liver* & *Lungs*; and ſo prevent *Diſtempers* in the Hotter Seaſon; Eat not Raw Triſh, for fear of a *Flux*, or pains in the *bowels*, keep to a whoſome *Dyet*, and take ſuch *Cordials* Fasting, as may ſtrengthen the *Heart*, and keep out *peſtilential Infectious Aires*, &c.

In J U N E.

In this Month be ſparing of Blood Letting, unleſs it be upon urgent Neceſſity; now Drink *purging Waters* (Morning and Evening) to Cleanſe the *Stomach* and *bowels*, and keep the *body* Cool and Temperate; but Drink not Hot Liquors upon it, leſt the two ſtruggling Oppoſits throw you into a *Favour*, or *ſurfeit*, or cauſe breakings Out, with troubleſome ſores; be Temperate in Meats and Drinks.

In J U L Y.

Refrain this Month from any Violent Exercise, becauſe the *Humours* are much ſtired, and the *Blood* is apt to be put into a *Ferment*; Bleed not but upon great Neceſſity; Bath often, and Riſe Early in the Morning to take the *Freſh Air*; but be not much Abroad in the *Heat* of the *Day*, Eat Cooling Things, but not over much.

In A U G U S T.

Bleed not this Month, becauſe of the *Canicular*, or *Dog-days*, unleſs Neceſſity Urge it, and then but a little; forbear Eating much *Green Herbs* or *Fruits*, Drink Cooling, *Purging Waters*, *Ales*, or ſuch *Liquors*.

quors in the Morning, and *Sleep* not over much, and
forbear *Purging* till the next Month.

I n S E P T E M B E R.

I should have told you (according to my *Method*) that from the 24th. of *June*, to the 26th. of this Month; that the *Signs Cancer, Leo, and Virgo*, are *Predominant*, which are Hot and Dry, and suitable *Diseases* attend them, as the *Small Pox, Favours, Squincys, Spotted Favours*; and some times the *Plague*: Therefore it is proper to be very Cautious, as I have Hinted, in temperate *Dyet, bleeding, Physicking*, and the like; however, you may Eat (this Month) *Cooling Fruits*, yet with Moderation; now *purge, and bleed*, that the *body* (Evacuated so of bad *Humours*) may be the better Enabled to hold out against *Winter Diseases*, as *Dropsy, Palsy, Falling Evil*, and sometimes *Phranksy*, and other *Defects* in the *Head and brain*; Sweat Moderately, and Walk much when the Weather is Fair. The *Signs* that Rule from the 25th. of This Month, the rest of the Year not already mentioned, are *Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius*, and they are Cold, Moist, and Dry; their Attendant *Distempers* are *Dropsys, Rheumatism, Colds, Catarrhs, Coughs, Defects in the Lungs*, and Affliction of the *brain*, also of the *Nerves and Sinews*, Pains in the *Joints*, &c.

I n O C T O B E R.

Drink *Cordials* (Fasting in the Morning) or good *Wine*, Eat Temperately; forbear *bleeding*, unless some Uneasiness in your Body oblige you to it, and then do it on the *Lucky Days*, when the *Sign* is well

Posited, that is neither in the *Head, Neck, Shoulder,*
nor *Arms*; Eat wholesome *Dyet*, and be not Late
Abroad in Foggy Unhealthy *Aires*.

I N N O V E M B E R.

Go not Abroad if you can help it, in Wet Drif-
ling *Days* or *Nights*; bleed not but for Necessity,
and then but a little; for the *blood* and *Humours* are
necessary to Fortify the Body against the ensuing
Colds; Eat Seasonably, and Temporately, and avoid
being Abroad in Foggy Mornings, above all things
Hurtful to the *Lungs*.

I N D E C E M B E R to the 25th. of the Month.

Take care to keep good *Fires*, and wholesome
Dyet; bleed not at all, take *Caudles*, strengthening
broaths, and Cheer your Heart with a Glass of *Wine*,
Humming Ale, Beer, or Cyder, or any good Warm
Refreshing *Liquor*, as you can come by it: For-
bear much going Abroad, unless in a Clear Day,
when the Fogs and Damps are sucked up, or dis-
persed by the *Sun*, especially if you be not of a ve-
ry Healthful *Constitution*; and thus you may (in a
great measure) keep your self free from all *Griefs*,
and *Sickness*, and preserve a Healthful *Constitution*,
to extream Old Age, as in the following *Lines* are
Discribed by the Poet;

Nature is Kind, if we her Rules Obey,
And stubbornly don't throw our Health away,
'Tis Lifes Chief Jewel, yet we many find,
When they Possess it, do it little mind:
But when 'tis gone, O what they then would give,
That Temporately they had been Wise to Live.

OF B E E S.

A Treatise of Bees, how to Order, Preserve, Swarm, Gather their Honey, and all other Matters Relating to them.

THE Bee though a Creature Numbered among *Insects*, is exceeding useful to *Man*, their *Wax* and *Honey* being Commodities, Trafficable in all *Nations*; yet are they a Nice, Choice Creature; and without much Dilligence and Care, cannot be brought to any extraordinary Perfection, to the *Profit* and *Advantage* of the *Owners*, which being proper to this Undertaking (for the general good) I shall for the *Instruction* of those that are *Ignorant* in it, lay down *Choice Rules* and *Directions* how they should be *Ordered*, to *Preserve* and *Encrease* their *Stocks*, that so in a little time they may turn to the great *Profit* of the *Owners*.

First, In the *Choice* of your *Stock*, see they be *Little*, *Lively*, and *Smooth*; for those that are *Rough* and *Unfighly* will never prove well; above all, if you can see the *Master Bee*, or *King*, consider if he be *Long* and *Shining*, bedashed with *Golden Spots*, and *Cheerful*; for on him mainly depends the *Welfare* of the whole *Stock*; for if he be *Rough*, *Drooping*, and *Sluggish*, the *Rest* will be *Discouraged*, *Loyter*, and never *Work Cheerfully* to fill their *Combs*.

Secondly, Observe the *Swarm* be *Whole* and *Great*, which you may know by looking into the *Hive*, or observing great *Numbers*, clustering about the *Mouth* of it; but if this way fail, put your *Mouth* to the *Mouth* of the *Hive*, and Blow in, and if you are *Answered* by a great *Humming Noise*, then it is a *Full Stock*,

Stock; but with a Little Faint one, then but a Weak Thin *Stock*.

Thirdly, Beware how you *Transport* them far, for the Change of the *Air* frequently *Incommodes* them; and if you cannot avoid this, to Remedy it, place the *Hives* on convenient Stools, in pleasant *Gardens*, or scatter sweet smelling, and wholesome *Herbs*, and *Flowers*, about their *Hives*, in Removing, beware of Jostling, for that Disorders their *Combs*, and puts them so out of *Humour*, that they will scarcely stay where you place them, to carry them in *Sheets* on Poles, cross Mens shoulders, is the easiest way; the best time to Remove them is in *April*, and let the place you Remove them to, be as like that in Scituation you Removed them from, as may be; and upon a Remove, open them not in the Day time, that so Resting in the Night, they may settle themselves, and finding their *Hive* open the next Morning go the quieter to *Work*: However, for two or three Days observe them, that finding themselves in a strange Place, they take not *Wing*, and leave you; for if they go all Out of the *Hive*, it is an Ill sign they are gadding.

Fourthly, In placing your *Bees*, observe it be so, that in *Winter* and *Spring*, the Face of the *Hives* they are to come out at, may stand to the *Rising Sun*; and so order the Matter, that in *Winter* they be not exposed to too much *Cold*; nor in *Summer* to too much *Heat*, place them (above all things) in a Wholsome *Air*, where such *Plants*, *Herbs*, and *Flowers* are Growing near, as best agree with them; as *Time*, *Cassa*, *Rosemary*, *Wild Marjarum*, *Wild Time*, *Saffron*, *bean Flowers*, *Mellilot*, *Poppys*, *Roses*, &c. As for *Yew* *Cornel*, *Sprig-lawrel*, *Cucumbers*, *Goards*, *Elms*, and all bitter *Herbs* and *Flowers* are *Enemys* to them.

Fifthly,

Fifthly, They *Thrive* better on *Rising Ground*, where the *Air* is free and open, than in close *Valleys*, yet love to be near *Springs* of *purling Waters*, that are not *deep*, and in such places where they *Sip*, throw in *Spray Wood*, that they may lye above the *Water*; so that if they chance to drop in, they may get out again by that help.

Sixthly, Place their *Hives* in three *Ranks*, standing a *Yard* one above the other, and keep from them as much as may be, all hurtful *Creatures*, that *Destroy* the *Bees*, or *Spoil* their *Honey*; as *Red-breasts*, *Toads*, *Wood-peckers*, *Moths*, *Hornets*, *Lizards*, *Swallows*, *Spiders*, *Sparrows*, *butter-flies*, *Snakes*, *Snailles*, *Wasps*, and the like; and so profitable are these little *Creatures*, that if it be a *seasonable Spring* and *Summer*, their *Honey* may be taken three times a *Year*, as in some *Countrys* it is frequently observed, *viz.* The latter end in *May*, the end of *July*, and the beginning of *September*; but to leave them a *Winter Supply*, the best is only to take it in *May* and *August*, for then they *Rest*, and *Live* upon part of what they got in *Summer*; and if they *Want*, you must be compelled to *Feed* them, by putting gingerly in little hollow *Canes* or *Kexes*, shivered like *Troughs*, filled with *Honey* or *sugar*, and *Water* Boiled together, or they will *Perish* (e'er they can get out to *Work* again) for want of *Food*; you may also put in for their *Food*, bruised *Raisons*, *Figs*, *Currans*, or any *Sweets* that are *Wholsome* in *Taste* and *Scent*: If the *Weather* be open, after the 10th. of *March*, you may let them *Abroad*, then will they *Frame* New *Combs*; and that done, begin to *Breed*, then they *Labour* hard for their *Honey*.

Seventhly, If the *Hive*, by reason of the *Young Brood*, be over-charged, which is perceived by their *Cluster*-

Clustering about the *Mouth* of it, and the great Humming Noise within; prepare New *Hives*, rubbed with *sweet herbs*, and Watch the coming forth of the Young Fry, from 8 to 12 in the Morning, lest they take Wing, and be gone; and if they refuse to come forth, with the Fume of *Galbanum*, you may Drive the whole *stock*; and if they have two *Kings*, they will settle separate from each other, and so *Hive* each by themselves; or if the *stock* be Decayed, you may Incorporate two *hives* in one, if you Kill one of the Master *Bees*, else there will be continual Wars, till they Consume one another: If at any time you see them draw out to Flight, it is but casting up some Dust among them, and the Fray will end.

Ninthly, To know when the *Combs* are full, Watch if they Drive out the *Drones*, which is a sign, and soon after you will see them Playing about the *hive*, Rejoycing and Neglecting their Work; but in no wise take the *Combs* before full, for that Displeases the *Bees*.

The Warreners Instructor; or a Treatise of Coneys, their Ordering to Preserve, and Encrease them, Diseases, and Remedys.

SINCE many times (in *Coney Warrens*) many Misfortunes happen to that little Creature so useful to Man, I shall (in this Useful Book) set down what must needs be grateful to such as have the Care of them, that their Wool may be good, they Breed kindly, and abundantly, be Fat, and preserved from the Diseases Incident to them, which generally are but two kinds, viz. Rot and Madness.

To

To preserve them then in the Frosty winter, when the Snow lyes much on the Ground, and they cannot well come at the Grass, or any Herbs, to sustain them, provide your self well with the Sprigs of Birch, Oke, and Hazle, to scatter in the Warren; for this Bark, before the Sap be much gone out of it, is the best, not only to feed them in some degree, but proves Physical and binding, to keep them from watry Distempers, making them also thrive, by giving them an Appetite to such other food, as they can get, Turnit Tops, Peashame, with dried Pease in the pods, and sprinkling of Parsley is Exceeding good for them; for in the sharpest time of Winter, when least is to be got, they feed best, and the reason is, because then the Frost biting the Foggy Grass, makes it sweeter, and more pleasant to them, than at other times, besides the sharpness of the Air whets their Appetites.

In their Increase they are abundant, bringing forth their Young once every Month, usually *Three* or *Four* at a time, and sometimes more; for as soon as the Doe is Disburthened, she presently taketh Buck again, and when she has Kindled, conceals her Young from the Buck, as secretly as she can, lest he should destroy them, which, when they are very Young he is apt to do, but so soon as they can run about, they are out of that danger; I need not tell you what profit their Furs, and flesh, bring to man, every one (in a manner) knowing there is great advantage by it; they are on all hands concluded to be creatures of much hardiness, but not long Lived, they much delight to Earth themselves in a Loamy Ground, mixed with Sand; so that it is very well binding, and no Springs in it to

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hinder their working or earthing themselves, for wet is a great enemy to them, and moist Burrows, with their Dampness, or Mustiness, cause the Rot amongst them, which soon thins the Warren, by sweeping them away in great Numbers, though, in a Clay mixed with a little Gravel, Exempted from such Wet or Dampness, they thrive best, and are the Largest, and Fullest; fine short sweet Hay, in Winter, layed near the mouths of their Holes, is a great comfort to them, both to preserve them from Diseases, by drying up the over much moisture they contract, and making them feed the better, so Exempted from Sickness: The cause of Madness is caused by wind and wet, which getting in great quantity into the porous parts of the Body, arises by Vapours, to the Brain, and causes a Frenzy, or Madness in the Creature, which is known by its tumbling and rowling about, when out of the Burrow, and particularly tumbling over its Head, and bouncing about in an unusual posture: and this Kills many of them; therefore, when this Sign appears, apply the following Remedy, and the Distemper will cease.

A Cure for Madnes in Coney.

TAKE Sweet Hay, cut it a little, but not too short, let it be as dry as possibly you can get it, mix with it *Hare-Thistle*, an Herb so called, and scatter a little fine dry Bran amongst it, and lay it near their Burrows, if it be in Winter, Snowey weather, sweep the Ground clean where you lay it, or put it into the mouth of the Burrows lightly, so as not to stop them up, that they may come to it without coming abroad to Expose themselves

selves to the Cold Air, and this will restore them from this Distemper.

A Cure for the Rot in Coneys.

THe other Disease Incident to these Creatures, is the Rot, the more dangerous of the two, because it sweeps more fatally: This comes when it is very Moist and Rainey, in the Spring or Autumn; for then much water hanging on the Grass (in their feeding) they suck it in, which softening their Flesh with a kind of a Dropsical Watery Humour, which also gets between the Skin and the Flesh, putrefying the Liver, &c. and so causes them to dye of the Rot; to Remedy this, give them Parsley, dried Hay, and Hare-Thistle, lay warm Litter near their Holes, with Boughs over it to shelter themselves in at pleasure, against the wet and fogs, or moist winds, &c. and renew it as often as it grows wet or musty; and when the Snow lyes on the ground, Shovel and sweep it from their Burrows, that they may come at the Grass: And thus have I briefly shewed you how to manage these profitable Creatures, to keep them in good case, cause them to Breed well, and to be free from the sickness incident to them; which cannot but prove profitable to one or other of my Readers, though not to all.

To keep and order Hares in Warrens, or Tame them in all respects as the Coney.

AS for Hares, if kept Tame, or in Warrens, they may be ordered in all respects as the Coney, they being much of the same nature, and their Diseases the same; but seeing many are desi-

rous to find them wild in the Fields for their Sport, and advantage of getting them, and are Ignorant of their haunts, and there farms, whereby they lose much labour in a fruitless search, and are often disappointed, I thought it convenient to say something as to this particular, a thing desired of me by so many.

When you goe about to find a Hare, that you may not lose your Labour, but be more certain in the Event; If you attempt to do it, go not into the thickest of the Cover, but to be more certain, beat the Bushey close, or Shrubby Ground Adjacent: For if you should find a Hare in a close Woody Cover, you will hardly bring her out to shew you Sport, and consequently lose her; but if you find her in the Shrubs, she will, when Started, or Chased, immediately take to the Champion ground, because a Hare naturally delights not in Cover, till she is tired, and therefore the Champion grounds are the most likely places to find them, and Run them down; and in such grounds resort to the Goss, Brakes, low Brambles, or Broom; and if they afford no such shelter, repair to the Stubble at the beginning of Hunting time, and about *Christmas* to the Fallows, and in *March* to the Green Corn, and in these places the best Hares haunt, and are usually to be found, and many times you may find a Form when the Hare is absent, or gone abroad a feeding, and if you would know whether she haunts it, or has left it, take these Directions.

To know the New or Old Form, whether Retained by a Hare or left, her Shifts, &c.

THis is a main point to be Discovered, therefore mark in your search very narrowly the following Directions, to know if it be New or Old, observe if the form or seat be plain and smooth, the Pad before it flat and worn, and the Pricks of her feet so New and Plain to be discovered, that the Earth appears black, or so Newly broken, that the Hare cannot be long gone, then the Form is new, she is not far from it, nor will delay long returning, unless frightened away by some Accident; but the contrary appearing, it is old, and if you expect any advantage by it, you will in all likelihood lose your labour; and another thing is worthy of Remark, and that is, the Hare has divers Slights and Shifts to avoid pursuit, as her Windings and Doublings, you must also, when she is pursued, observe her Leaps and Skips, before she Squats, and beat the places most likely to give her shelter, for being reduced to these hard shifts, she is tired, come, to her last cast, and can hold out but a little longer for she never uses them till she finds her strength so failing her, that she grows heartless, and has but this way to hope avoiding the pursuers.

To know whether a Coney or Rabbit be Old or Young, or New or Stale Killed, &c.

THis is a Nice point, and many have been deceived in it. and therefore having treated of these Creatures in other matters, this as very useful, will be convenient enough to set down in the close of it.

If a Coney be old, her Claws are very long and rough, and long greyish hairs will stand out amongst the wool; but young, and a right Coney or Rabit, it will have a small gristly knot on the out side of the Foot, a little above the Joynt, the Claws middleing and smooth, and no grey hairs appearing; pinch the inside of the Belly, and it will break tender, but if it be old, in pinching it will be tough & ruckle up.

If stale killed, it will be limber, the Skin taken off, the Flesh look blueish, and have a kind of a slime upon it; but if new killed it will be stiff, and the Flesh white and dry.

To know whether a Hare be old or young, new or stale killed, and whether a Hare or Leveret?

A Hare if New and Clean Killed, will have the Flesh of it White and Stiff, but if Stale, in many places will be Blackish and Limber, if the Cleft of her Lips spread much, and her Claws be blunt, and ragged, she is Old, but if the contrary appears, then is she Young.

As for the Leveret, as to her being New or Stale Killed, the Marks and Signs are the same with the Hare; but to know whether she be a true Leveret or a Hare, requires another Mark to distinguish it, *viz.* Feel with your Thumb and Finger on the fore Leg, near the Foot, and if there you find a small Knob, or Bone standing out, it is then a true Leveret; but if no such thing appear, then it is a Hare, and if you take it otherways, however it may be vouched to the contrary, you are infallibly imposed on, if you take it for any other than what I have mentioned: And thus much for these sort of Creatures, bringing great profit and pleasure to this Nation, more particularly than to any other.

The Faulconers Choice Instructor, or the best way to Manage, Mew, Feed, Purge, Succour, and Keep Hawks to Fly at all Sorts of Game, and to do what ever is Requisite for their Preservation, well Ordering, & to make them Expert in what they are Designed for, or Required to Perform.



Of Hawks in General, and what Game they most Properly Fly at.

AS for Hawks, they are properly held to be of two Kinds, the Long and Short Winged; the first

first of these are Comprized in the *Gai-Faulcon*, *Faulcon Gentle*, the *Sare*, and *Lainer*, the *Merlin*; *Hobby*, and *Barbary Faulcon*; the latter in the *Goss Hawk*, *Terril*, or *Tarcell*; of the *Goss Hawk*, the *Musket*, & *Sparrow Hawk*.

The *Faulcon Gentle* is accounted the best, and is indifferently Trained either at the *River* or *Field*, for his Flight at *Water* or *Land fowl*, as at the *Mallard*, *Duck*, *Pheasant*, *Partridge*, &c. The *Ger-faulcon*, is proper for the *Heron*; the *Sare*, at the *Bittern*, or *Crane*; the *Lainer* at the *Pheasant*, *Partridge*, and such like *Birds*; the *Barbary Faulcon* Flys seldom well at any thing but the *Partridge*; the *Hobby* and *Merlin* make their Flights at the *Partridge*, but chiefly at the *Lark*, and other *Small Birds*; the *Sparrow-hawk* will take the *Partridge*, *Black-bird*, *Thrush*, and other *Small Birds*; the *Goss Hawk* or *Tarcell*, Flys at the *Hare*, *Pheasant*, *Partridge*, &c. The *Musket* is only proper to Fly at the *Bush*; and thus much for their Flights: The next thing to be Considered, is, the well Ordering and Managing them.

How to Order Hawks taken from the Cage, &c.

HE that has the Ordering of *Hawks* from the *Cage*, must Bath them with *Warm Water* and *Pepper*; which will free them from *Lice*, *Nits*, or any *Vermin* they Breed, that hinders their *Thriving*; then Feed them well, that they may grow *Lusty*, to Oppose incroaching *Diseases* Incident to them, and then Observe (after every Flight) whether at their proper *Prey*, the *Lure* or *Train* give the *Hawks* a *Casting*, if a long *Winged Hawk*, *Flannel* is proper, if short *Winged*, let it be *Phumage*, and keep them very

very Sweet and Clean, then, unless in the Days of Bathing Weather, take the *Hawk* abroad in the Evening, and take Care that you Feed him not on two several *Meats* at once, and above all let him have no *Salt Meat*, nor that which is too Fat.

If you intend to make a Flight at the *Field* upon the first *Springing* of the *Game*, Cast off your *Hawk*, especially when he has a Ready Judgment to prevent the Stealing away of the *Prey*, and his *Eyes* quick about him to Discern the least Motion.

If you intend to make a Flight for *Prey* at the *River*, Cast him off before he comes near the *Fowl*, neither let him see it before he is at his full Pitch, then after the *Fowl* has been twice or thrice Enewed cross it, and after the *Hawk* has Killed her, give him for Encouragement the *Head*, *Gizzard*, *Heart*, *Neck*, and *Leggs*.

To Manage your *Hawk* after the best way, to keep him from *Sleeping*, you must frequently carry him upon your *Fist*, often Stroaking him, and to Please him the better, have constantly with you the *Wing* of a *Dead Fowl*, that he may *Tug* at it, *Cheer* him with your *Voice* and *Looks*, and so he will become Pleased, and Familliar, and use him in the like Manner to be Acquainted with the Horse and Dogs, so that he may become Bold and Fearless,

How to bring your Hawk to the Lure.

TO bring your *Hawk* to the *Lure*, do it by Degrees, and not Hastily, as in the first place, to *Jump* on your *Fist*, and after that to the *Lure*, then *Cherish* him with your *Voice*, and give him something to *Encourage* him, that in time he may be Obedient to every *Call*, so that upon the sound of your *Call*, or the

the sight of the *Lure*, he may readily comply with your *Desire*; and when he does it, give him some part of the *Fowl*, but if he *Refuses*, *Fasting* will bring him to *Obedience*, by abating his *Stubbornness* for self *Interest*.

As for the *Short Winged Hawks*, you need but only Call them to your *Fist*, and as for the *Lure* and *Variety* of *Low Voices*, requisit to the other, it is *Indifferent* to them, for *Cheriping* will bring them to *Fist*, and make them *Familiar* and *Obedient*.

The Proper time for *Lureing*, is *Morning* and *Evening*, when the more to *Tempt* and *Delight* him, hang *Bloody Meat* about the *Lure*, and when he is Perfect at these things, Carry him abroad, the *Weather* being Fair, and let him Bath himself in some *Clear Spring*, as Deep as will take him to the middle of the *Thighs*, taking off his *Hood*, and *Padling* to make him the apter to *sprinkle* himself, or you may set a shallow *Vessel* of *Water*, covering the bottom with *Gravel* and *Sand*, and so it may be done in any Place.

To Enseam Hawks, and otherways Order them: To Enure them to Flight, &c.

TO Enseam your Hawk, take the following Directions, viz. Give him two or three Bits of Hot Meat in the Morning, but none at Night, and in this Case the Flesh of Rooks or Crows is exceeding good, first washed in Water, and every four Days a Hens Neck, Washed and Cut, and so Order him till the Pynions of his Wings feel soft, then give him a Casting (as before Directed) and sometimes a Live Trained Pidgeon, let him be long and often upon the Wing, so that his Grease and Foulness may Dissolve, when that is done, Take

Take three Pellets of the Roots of Sallendine, an herb so called, steep them in Syrup of Roses, and let him Swallow them, which will Purge away the Foulness and Overplus of Grease, Enabling him thereby to be Lively, Nimble, and make a good Flight.

When he is Mated, Lured, and Enseamed, then is your proper time to bring him to the Flight, which if it happen to be at the Pheasant or Partridge, in Woody, or much Inclosed Ground, then upon Lureing him, Cast the Lure into some Bush, or low Tree, that you may bring him to a stand, then draw it out, and give him Notice, that he may Sieze it: Feed him daily on the Ground, under some Shrubs or Bushes.

When you first Fly him at the Game, it must be at such as are Young, the Easier to be Taken and Mastered for his Encouragement, but if it be a Long Winged Hawk you Fly in Champion Ground, do what you can to keep him from the Stand, and Maintain him on the Wing, till you or your Dogs have Sprung the Game under him, when having the Advantage of Stooping, he may the easier Strike and Subdue it; but if you would be for sure Killing, more than for Sport, to Encourage your Hawk, first Spring the Game, and Mark it; when being come to the Mark, Cast him off, and when he is got to his Height, lay in your Spinnels, that so you may Retrieve the Game Underneath him; and after this Rule, with little Variation, Fly all Manner of Long Winged Hawks.

*The Management of Hawks in their Flight, and
Particularly to Fly at the River.*

AS for *Short Winged Hawks*, it will be Proper to Fly them from the *Fist* only, and to make them *Bold* and *Couragious*, Hide a *Partridge*, or such *Fowl* as they take, under a *Hat*, or some such thing, and when you have well *Managed* the *Hawk*, let go the *Train*, and *Cast* off the *Hawk*, whilst your *Spannells* are upon the *Range*.

To make the *Flight* at the *River*, and the *Hawk* *Expert* at it, *Whistle* off a *Hawk*, that has been well *Experienced*, and is a *Sure Killer*, suffering him so long to *Enow* the *Fowl*, till he bring her to the *Plungt*; then having taken him down, *Reward* him for his *Encouragement*, then set him by to be ready on *Occasion*, and *Whistle* off the *Young Hawk*, and when he is at the *Height* of his *Gaile*, and make him (by often shewing it him) *Familiar* with the *Water*, and at any time when he *Looks* out to make him more *Inward*, *Call* him with the *Gibbit Call*, and so *Order* him, till you have brought him over the *Fowl*, and make in, on both sides the *Water*, where the *Game* is, with your *Company*, and lay forth your *Fowl*, which if the *Hawk Strike* and *Truffs*, make presently in, and helping; so *Crossing* or *Breaking* the *Wings* of the *Fowl*, that he may *Secure* her, & take his *Pleasure* of her; but if on the first stoop he *Kill* her, not suffer him again to take his *Gail*, lay the *Fowl* forth as you did before, & *Continue* so to do, till it is *Landed*, then for his *Encouragement* *Reward* him with the *Neck*, *Gizard*, and *heart*; but if it happen the first *Fowl* (by strength) *Escape* him, flying him *Immediately* on another more weak, lest, by be-
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ing baulked, he grow faint hearted, and Dastardly
in the attempt for ever after.

*A Plain and Easie Introduction to the most curious
Art, and Healthful Exercise of Ringing Musically
on 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. or 9. Bells.*



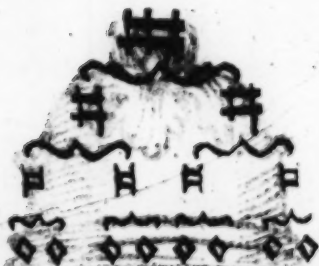
Since the Knowledge of this Art has been much
desired by many, and is a very healthful as
well as Pleasant Exercise, I have placed an Intro-
duction to Young Ringers in this so useful a Book
of Rarities, though at first sight it may appear a
Digression from the rest, however, since I designed
this work to fit every one as near as may be, I can-
not but Conclude that this will be desired by many,
and can be hurtful to none.

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The Invention of Ringing is *Mathematical*, producing wonderful Effects, as I shall shew in the Sequel.

Of the Changes.



THe Number of Changes are thus to be Ordered. Two must first be Admitted to be varied two ways, and so to find out the Changes in Three, Two must be Multiplied by Three, and so the Product will be Six, and that multiplied by Four, will produce Twenty Four; which, for the Changes of Three, is the compleat Number, and the Six Multiplied by Four will produce Twenty Four, the compleat Changes on Four, and these Multiplied by Five, produce 120, the compleat Changes on Five, and Multiply that 120 by Six, it will produce 720. And that makes the compleat Changes on 6 Bells, multiply this 720 by 7 and it produces 5040, and consequently as the Changes rise and fall, the Numbers are more or less, and may be carried so high, that *Arithmetick* wants a Number to Name them; for an Age is not sufficient to Ring them out, though every Change shall Varie to Admiration.

As for Example, we admit the Figures 1 and 2 may be crossed in this manner 1. 2. and then 2. 1. thus allowed, though the Numbers are never so many, as on 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. or 9 Bells, the same figure thus set down a Thousand times, will Vary particularly on the three latter.

Of Peals.

THE Musicalness of the Changes not being very Intelligible to ordinary Ringers, and the best many times Puzzled, and at a loss to find them out, the more Judicious Professors concluded it necessary to cast Peals, that so the Musical Notes might the better strike the Fancy, and lead them more sensible and easier to a true understanding in Ringing, rendering it (for their encouragement) the more taking and delightful; for every Peal on Bells Tuned to the Principals of Musick, express the Notes, for in a Peal of six Bells, you have exactly the six Musical Notes, viz. *La. Sol. Fa. Mi. Re. Ut.* but to make them charming and harmonious, they must be struck with Skill and deliberation, gradually striking or leading with the lowest Note, and so rising up to the highest; and then down again to the lowest, causing the Fourth Bell to Hunt up to the Seventh, and then dodg, unless prevented by the Treble, and so any other of the number Seven; so that, in the compleat number of Changes of the first striking, there shall not be rung over twice the same; and in this doing, you must have a Musical Ear, and a steady hand, to observe the least Defect, and mend it; to

mend or reverse it by dodging, or falling in course, as the Bells hunt up or down, by putting in between, or taking place in a compleat Harmony.

Of Cross Peals.

HAVING already laid the ground work for plain Peals, to introduce the Learner, I now proceed to Cross Peals; These are so Termed, because of their intricacy, or Cross method, wherein divers Notes moving, as it were, at once, ~~each~~ ^{teach} other, some moving up, and others down, at the same time; and that the Learner may the easier find it out, and Comply with it, let him observe, that One Note called the Hunt, is a Guide to the rest, making one constant motion, and uniform throughout the Peals, differing from that of the other Notes, though keeping a continual Motion through the several Notes stricken, *viz.* From the leading to the striking behind, and so thence to the Lead; which Motion up and down, is reckoned the compleat Course, though some Peals on Five Bells, as the old Doubles, &c. consist only of single Courses, every single Course admitting to Changes; and twelve Courses are a compleat Peal: Other Peals on five Bells, as the *London Paradox*, &c. consists of Double Courses, 20. Changes going to every Course, and 6 double Courses to the Peal; but on 6 Bells there are double and single Courses, *viz.* 12 Changes in every single Course, as in *Crantles Bab*, &c. The Change wherein the Hunt leaves

leaves Leading, is properly the first Change in every Course, and in Crois Peals all the Courses agree in three Respects (1) in the Motion of the Hunt, (2) in the Motion of the remaining Notes, (3) in making the Changes, which being exactly taken Notice of, may serve as a certain Guide to the Rest, some few Changes in each Peal Excepted.

The Example.

IN this Example I present the Learner with a Peal of New Doubles, only on 5 Bells, they being

First Course.	Second Course.	Third Course.
12345	13524	15432
21354	31542	51423
23145	35124	54132
32415	53214	45312
23451	35241	54321
32541	53421	45231
23514	35412	54213
32154	53142	45123
31245	51324	41532
13254	15342	14523
13524	15432	14253

the 3 First Courses of the Peal, wherein observe, that the last Change of the first Course, viz. 1. 3. 5. 2. 4.

is set down again at the Top of the second Course, and likewise the last Change of the second Course, *viz.* 1. 5. 4. 3. 2. takes place at the top of the third Course; so that Note, the lower-most Changes are the ten Changes of each Course, and as to the Motion, properly the first, the Hunt directly moves up behind, where twice lodging, it proceeds down again to lead, and there also lodges twice, as in the 3 Courses is demonstrated, also throughout the Peal, as the second, third, fourth and fifth Bells move through the first Course; so those Bells that are lodged in the second, third, fourth, and fifth places in the last Change of every Course, moves in like Manner, as through the next following Course, and by Moving, Change Places, as to the Rest ~~not~~ so well to be showed in Words, as Practice; for you must consider, in every cross Peal the Courses equally agree, *viz.* first, in the Motion of the Hunt; secondly, in that of the rest of the Notes; and thirdly, in the making the Changes.

Of Doubles and Singles on four Bells.

TO Ring 24 Doubles and Singles on 4 Bells, take Notice the Peal Consists equally of Double and Single Changes, the one Change double, and the other single throughout the Peal; the first is the Hunt, to the remaining 3 Extream Bells; the double Change is every time likewise made of the two first, & the two last Bells, every single Change of the two Middle ones, except when the first Leads, & then we term the Bells that are behind, the *Extreams*: All these Bells have direct Hunting Courses up and down, till the first Leads, then whilst the two hinder-

dermost make a Dodg, the Second lies still, and by this Method all the *Bells* proceed again in their Hunting *Course*, there being after this Manner 3 *Extream Changes* made : That is to say, the first every time the Hunt leads ; the second, always when it lies behind ; and the third, every time it leads, and lies behind.

The Peals called the Old Doubles and Singles on Five Bells.

IN performing this, observe that one *Change* must be *Double*, the next *Single*, and so in their *Turns*, till the *Treble* has the Direct Hunting *Course*, as in Case of the Plain *Changes*, every *Double Change* struck on the Four First *Bells*, considering the *Treble* to be One of the Two that makes every *single Change*, unless when it *Leads*, & then the *single* is in the Third and Fourth Place ; but when the Two *Bells* lie next to the *Treble*, you must consider that behind to be the *single Bell*, which is called the *Extream* ; and observe, that every time the *Treble* leaves *Leading*, the Two first *Bells* are to continue Slow *Dodging*, till it be altered by the coming down of the *Treble*, which displaces them ; and the *Treble* Moving down out of the Fifth Place, the *Bell* that comes into it must Remain Silent, till the *Treble* Hunts up to it again, except when the *Extream Change* is made behind, every *Bell* lyes twice together in the Third and Fourth Place, except upon the *Trebles Leading*, and likewise when it hinders them in Hunting.

The Old Trebles and Doubles on Six Bells.

HERE Mark that one *Change* is *Treble*, and the other *Double*, and so in Order, except One single at the End of every sixth *Change*; every *Treble Change* being made on the Two First, Two Middlemost, and the Two Last Bells, and every *Double* on the Four Middle Bells, except in Case when the Hunt Leads, for then it must be upon the Four hindermost, the *Treble* here being the Hunt, making a Direct Hunting Course up and down, as in plain *Changes*, as likewise must be considered in the Rest, unless when the *Treble Leads*, and then such Bells as were Hunting up, except that in the Second Place, makes a *Dodg* with the next Bell beneath it, and so again proceeds forward in its Course up, and every Individual Bell, that at the same time was Hunting down, makes a *Dodg* with the next Bell that is above it, and then proceeds downward in its Course; and such a Method carries on the Peal five Courses of the Hunt, which makes 60 *Changes*: And thus having briefly given you the Ground Work of Ringing, with a little Variation and Practice you may Frame your self to any sort of Ringing, and carry the Matter as high as you will, upon 7. 8. or 9. Bells, having a Musical Ear, and a Steady Hand, and being Circumspect in what you are about, and Marking those that are Expert in it, how they Order the Management of it.

*So the Bells Sound, oft Reaching distant Ears,
Seems to them as the Musick of the Spheres;*

For pressing on the Air 'tis Mounted High
 And in Rebouncing, Echoes from the Sky;
 Harmonious Numbers Tuned by Aires, that Beat
 Upon the Sounds, as they to Hills Retreat
 And so Deceiv'd, they give a Story Birth,
 They Heavenly Musick hear, when 'tis from Earth.

How a Country-man may know how much Hay or Corn
 his Barn will hold before it be put in.

THIS has been desired by many, especially upon taking Barns, and Out-houses; where they desire to know how they will Answer the Stores Designed to be lay'd up in them; and for their Satisfaction, I have here found out an Easy way to Inform them, if they know never so little of *Arithmetic*.

To be Satisfied herein, Multiply the Height to the Beam into the Breadth, and that Product by the Length, the whole Divided into 20. and so the Quotient readily shews the Loads to the Beam; and then for the Roof, Multiply half the Depth into the Breadth at the Beam, and that Product by the Length, then Work as before, and adding it to the other, you will soon be satisfied in what you Desire; and those that Understand not Figures, may Easily get any Body that does to do it (by this Rule) in a few Minutes, and Inform them to their Satisfaction.

*The Measure that ought to be in Cords or Stacks
of Wood.*

TO Measure Wood for Fuel, Plank, or Timber going to a Load, is Necessary to be known in the Management of Country Affairs, for at one time or other the Honest Country-man cannot but stand in Need of such Knowledge to Advantage him; wherefore I here set it down.

A Cord of Wood ought to be 4 Foot Over, 8 Long, and 4 Deep, making in all 128 Cubick Feet.

A Stack of Wood ought to be 3 Foot Over, 3 Deep, and 12 Foot in Length, which makes 108 Cubick-feet, and to a Load of Solid Timber there goes 50 Foot, a Cubick-foot Contains 1728 Inches, a Cubick-yard, 27 Cubick-feet, or 46656 Inches.

200 Foot of 1 Inch Plank, 200 Foot of 2 Inch Plank, 115 foot of 4 Inch Plank, 400 foot of One Inch and half Plank, or 600 foot of 1 Inch, make either of them a Load of Plank, in True Account, &c.

To tell what is, a Clock (when the Sun Shines) by ones Hand.



TAKE a Small Straight *Stick* of about Four Inches Long, and hold it between the *Fore-finger* and the *Thumb*, of the *Left Hand*, and turn about towards the *Sun*, till the Shadow of the *Ball* of the *Thumb* touch the *Line of Life*, and then the Shadow of the *Stick* will appear on that part of the *Hand*, which tells the Right Hour of the *Day &c.*
 Approved by Mr. Saunders.



TABLE: Description of the various parts of the machine, and the manner of using them. The machine is described in a very plain and simple manner, and the manner of using them is described in a very plain and simple manner.

A Catalogue of the Markets, and the Days they are kept on in the several Counties and Shires in England and Wales.

In Middlesex.

AT Brainford, *Tu.* London, *M. W. F. S.* Uxbridge, *Th.* Stanes, *F.* Edgware, *Th.* Westminster, *M. W. F. S.* Enfield, *S.*

Hartfordshire.

Barkhamstead, *M.* Barnet, *M.* Buntingford, *M.* Ware, *Tu.* Hitching, *Tu.* Watford, *Tu.* Rickmansworth, *S.* St. Albans, *S.* Hertford, *S.* Sabfworth, *W.* Hemstead, *Th.* Hatfield, *Th.* Bishops-Safford, *Th.* Stevenedge, *S.* Tring, *S.* Stondon, *S.* Hodsdon, *Th.* Boldock, *Tu.*

Barkshire.

Reading, *S.* Abbingdon, *M. and F.* Wanting, *S.* Wallingford, *Tu. and F.* New-Windsor, *S.* Far-
ingdon, *Tu.* Newbury, *Th.* Oakingham, *Tu.* East-
Elledg, *W.* Maidenhead, *W.* Hungerford, *W.*

Bedfordshire.

Tuddington, *S.* Bedford, *Tu. and S.* Patton, *S.* Luton, *M.* Shefford, *F.* Leighton, *Tu.* Bigleworth, *Tu.* Dunstable, *W.* Ampthil, *Th.* Wobowrn, *F.*

Buckinghamshire.

Risborough, *S.* Great Marlow, *S.* Oulney, *M.* Amersham, *Tu.* Colebrook, *W.* Chesham, *W.* New-
port, *S.* Alesbury, *S.* Winflow, *Th.* Wendover, *Th.* Beconsfield, *Th.* Stonistratford, *F.* Buckingham, *S.* Juingo, *F.* High Wickham, *F.*

Cambridgeshire.

Ely, *S.* New-Market, *Tu.* Royston, *W.* Caxton, *Tu.* Linton, *Th.* March, *F.* Wisbich, *S.* Cam-
bridge, *S.*

Cornwal County.

Stratton, *Tu.* Penzance, *Th.* St. Columb, *Th.*
 Falmouth, *Th.* Market-Jew, *Th.* St. Germans, *F.*
 Camelford, *F.* Foy, *S.* Liffithiel, *F.* Grampound,
S. Padflow, *S.* Tregonye, *S.* Helfstone, *S.* Laun-
 ston, *S.* Bodman, *S.* Liskard, *S.* Truro, *W.* and *S.*
 St. Joes w, *fr.* Penrin, *W.* F. S. East looe---Soltafh---

Cheshire.

Altrincham, *F.* Maxfield, *M.* Frodsham, *W.*
 Malpas, *M.* Northwich, *F.* Sambich, *Th.* Stopford,
F. Nantwich, *S.* Middlewich, *sa.* Congleto, *sa.*
 Huntsford, *sa.* Westchester, *W.* and *sa.* Tarvin.

Cumberland.

Brampton, *Tu.* Cockermouth, *M.* Wigton, *Tu.*
 Alleyholm, *sa.* Keswick, *sa.* Perith, *Tu.* Bootle, *W.*
 Widt-Haven, *Th.* Ravenglass, *sa.* Egremont, *sa.*
 Longworth, *Th.* Ashton-Moor, *sa.* Carlisle, *sa.*
 Ireby, *Th.* Kirswald, *Th.* Longtown, *Th.*

Derbyshire.

Bakwell, *M.* Allfrinton, *M.* Wirksworth, *Tu.*
 Ashborn, *sa.* Tedeswal, *W.* Dronfield, *Th.* Derby,
fr. Chesterfield, *sa.* Bosover, *fr.* Drawfield---

Devonshire.

Tiverton, *Tu.* Bedford, *Tu.* Ottery, *Tu.* Exeter,
W. and *fr.* Axminster, *sa.* Plimpton, *sa.* Honiton,
sa. Crediton, *sa.* Columpton, *sa.* Southmeston, *sa.*
 Great Torrington, *sa.* Holsworth, *sa.* Tevestock,
sa. Morton, *sa.* Okehampton, *sa.* Chidley, *sa.*
 Ashburton, *sa.* Plymouth, *sa.* Totness, *sa.* King-
 bridge, *sa.* Barnstable, *fr.* Dartmouth, *fr.* Colliton,
Th. Hatburly, *fr.* Chumley-Bow, *Th.* Dodbrook,
W. Newton-Abbey, *W.* Medbury, *Th.*

Bishoprick of Durham.

Durham, *sa.* Darlington, *M.* Eernard-Castle, *W.*
 Sunderland, *fr.* Bishops Auckland, *Th.* Stainthorp-

Darceet.

Dorsetshire.

Cern-Abbas, *W.* Cranbrow, *W.* Crofts-Castle, *Th.*
 Abbotsbury *Th.* Sturminster *Th.* Dorchester *W.*
 Frompton *Th.* Wemborn-Minster *fr.* Shaftsbury *W.*
 Worham *W.* Blandford *W.* Pool *M.* and *Th.* Wey-
 mouth *Tu.* and *fr.* Melcom-Regis *Tu.* and *fr.* Sher-
 bourn *Th.* and

Essex.

Eppin *fr.* Chipping-ongar *sa.* Harwich *Tu.* Main-
 tree *Tu.* Waltham-Abby *Tu.* Billerikey *tu.* Braintree
W. Brentwood *Th.* Rumford *W.* Haulstead *fr.* Col-
 chester *fr.* Chelmsford *fr.* Thackstead *fr.* Cogshall *sa.*
 Maldon *sa.* Walden *sa.* Hatfield *sa.* Dunmore *sa.*
 Raleigh *sa.* Barkin *sa.* Horndon, *sa.*

Glocestershire.

Wickware *M.* Deanmag *M.* Minchinhampton
Tu. Prifwick *Tu.* Horton *Tu.* Letchlad *Tu.* Marsh-
 field *Tu.* Blackley *W.* Campden *W.* Tedbury *W.*
 Cheltenham *Th.* Dursley *Th.* Stow on the Wold
Th. Chipping-sadbury *Th.* Newent *fr.* Fairford
Th. Newham *fr.* Tukesbury *W.* and *sa.* Stroud *fr.*
 Wotton-Underedge *fr.* Leonards-standley *sa.*
 Winchcomb *sa.* Thornbury *sa.* Cirencester *M.*
 and *fr.* Gloucester *sa.*

Hantsire.

Basinstoke *W.* Kingsclere *Tu.* Alceston *Th.*
 Ringwood *W.* Newport in Wight Isle *W.* and *sa.*
 Portsmouth *Th.* and *sa.* Winchester *W.* and *sa.*
 Southampton *Tu.* and *fr.*

Kent.

Dover *W.* and *sa.* Sandwich *W.* and *sa.* Eltham
M. Wortham *Tu.* St. Mary Cray *W.* Lenham *Tu.*
 Wye *Th.* Westram *W.* Lydd *Th.* Rumney, *Th.*
 Brumley *th.* Foxton *th.* Maidstone *th.* Rochester
fr. Tunbridge *fr.* Smarden *fr.* Tenderden *fr.*

Woolwich *fr.* Malinge *sa.* Milton *sa.* Crainbrook *sa.* Hyth *sa.* Sevenoake *sa.* Dartford *sa.* Gravesend *W. and sa.* Feversham *W. and sa.*

Herefordshire.

Hereford *W. fr. and sa.* Bromyard *M.* Lidbury *tu.* Pembridge *tu.* Kyneton *W.* Webley *th.* Ross *th.* Lemster *fr.*

Huntingtonshire.

Toxley *tu.* St. Ives *M.* St. Neots *th.* Ramsey *W.* Huntington *sa.* Kimbolton *fr.*

Lancashire.

Blackbourn *M.* Boulton *M.* Cartmill *M.* Pounton *M.* Hawkshead *M.* Hornby *M.* Roshdale *tu.* Orm-kirk *tu.* Charley *tu.* Prescot *tu.* Hollington *W.* Coln *W.* Warinton *W.* Bury *th.* Gasting *th.* Ulverstone *th.* Lancaster *sa.* Clithero *sa.* Manchester *sa.* Darlton *sa.* Liverpool *sa.* Preston *W. fr. and sa.* Wiggan *M. and fr.*

Leicestershire.

Ashby de la Zouch *sa.* Hinckley *M.* Leicester *sa.* Mountsorrel *M.* Melton Mowbray *tu.* Harborow *tu.* Bosworth *W.* Loughborough *tu.* Hallaton *th.* Waltham-would *th.* Lutterworth *th.* Billesden *fr.*

Lincolnshire.

Gainsbury *tu.* Sleaford *M.* Barton *M.* Castor-spilsby *M.* Market-stanton *M.* Market-rason *tu.* Bulkingbrook *tu.* Spalding *tu.* Alford *tu.* Great Grimsby *W.* Glamford *th.* Binbrook *W.* Burgh *th.* Market-deeping *th.* Holbich *th.* Folstnham *th.* VVragby *th.* Naverby *th.* Tattershal *fr.* Lincoln *fr.* Kirton *sa.* Thoncaster *sa.* VVaynfleet *sa.* Bourn *sa.* Horncastle *sa.* Grantham *sa.* Demington *sa.* Stamford *M. and fr.* Lowthe *W. and sa.* Boston *W. and sa.*

Norfolk

Norfolk.

Norwich *VV. fr. sa.* Eastharling *tu.* Foulsham *tu.* caston *tu.* Harlstone *VV.* Attlebury *th.* watton *VV.* Fakingham *th.* Northwalsham *th.* Dis *fr.* wymondham *fr.* East-Dereham *fr.* suetsham *fr.* walsingham *fr.* Yarmouth *sa.* hingham *sa.* Thetford *sa.* Swafelham *sa.* New-backingham *sa.* Downham *sa.* holt *sa.* burnham Mar *sa.* cromar *sa.* Repham *sa.* Aletham *sa.* worsted *sa.* Sechby every second Monday.

Northamptonshire.

Thrapston *tu.* Rothwell *M.* Kingscliff *tu.* VVellingborough *VV.* Daventry *VV.* brackley *VV.* Kettering *fr.* Peterborough *sa.* Northampton *sa.* Oundle *sa.*

Northumberland.

Newcastle *tu.* and *sa.* hexam *tu.* weller *th.* Morpeth *VV.* Alerwick *sa.* berwick *sa.*

Oxfordshire.

Tame *tu.* woodstock, bampton *VV.* chipingnorton *VV.* witney *th.* henley *th.* banbury *th.* burford *sa.* burchester *fr.* Deddington *sa.* watlington *sa.* Oxford *VV.* and *sa.*

Rutlandshire.

Uppingham *VV.* Okenham *sa.*

Shropshire.

Ofwestree *M.* Great wenlock *M.* Ludlow *M.* Elimeere *tu.* Shipton *tu.* braiton *VV.* Stretton *th.* wem *th.* bishops-castle *fr.* VVidington *th.* VVhitchurch *fr.* Bridgnorth *sa.* Shrewsbury *W. th. sa.* Newport *sa.*

Somersetshire.

Chard *M.* Somerton *M.* Glassenbury *M.* wivelscom *tu.* Pensford *tu.* VVriton *tu.* North-Pether-ton *tu.* VVincaunton *VV.* Ilchester *VV.* Axebridge *th.* Frowmselwood *VV.* St. Petherton *th.* welling-

ton *th.* Bridgwater *th.* Canisham *th.* Shipton-
Mallet *fr.* Dunstar-winton *sa.* Langport *sa.* Yeo-
vil *fr.* Crookhorn *sa.* Ilminster *sa.* Vetchers *sa.*
Dalverton *sa.* Taunton *W:* and *sa:* N: cinry *tu:*
and *sa:* Bristol *W* and *sa:* Bath *W* and *sa:*
VVells *W* and *sa:*

Staffordshire.

Stow *tu:* Newcastle under line *M:* Pagets Brow.
ledg *tu:* Betles *tu:* Tutbury *tu:* VValsal *tu:*
Ridgley *tu:* Pancridg *tu:* breewood *tu:* Leeke *w:*
VVolverhampton *W:* Utoxeter *W:* chickley *th:*
Litchfield *tu:* and *fr:* stafford *sa:* burton on Trent
th: Eccleshall *fr:*

Suffolk.

Woodbridge *W:* Needham *W:* biddleston *W:*
haverill *W:* Orford, *M:* hadleigh *w:* Mendlesham
tu: halesworth *tu:* lestofh *W:* bury *W:* stow-
market *th:* Tansdale *th:* saxmundham *th:* fowley
th: bungay *th:* Ikesworth *fr:* New-market *th:*
Maldenhall *fr:* clare *fr:* Neyland *fr:* Debenham
fr: fudbury *sa:* Aye *sa:* Framlingham *sa:* Ald-
borough *sa:* Dunwick *sa:* Ipswich *w:* *fr:* *sa:*
beckles *sa:*

Suffex.

Sattel *th:* East-Grinstead *th:* brighthelmiston
th: Petworth *W:* steuington *W:* Midhurst *th:*
steneing *W:* hastings *W* and *sa:* coxfield *fr:*
horsham *sa:* Lewes *sa:* chichester *sa:* Arundel *W*
and *sa:* Rye *w* and *sa:*

Surry.

Southwark *M, W, F, S.* Rygate *Tu.* Carking
Th. Farnham *Th.* Croydon *S.* Kingston *S.* Guil-
ford *S.*

War.

Warwickshire.

Tamworth *S*, Henly *M*. Southam *M*. Sutton-Cofield *M*. Aulcester *Tu*. Symeton *Tu*. Atherstone *Tu*. Stratford *Th*: Colshil *W*: Bromicham *Th*: Coventry *F*: Warwick *F*: Shipton *S*: Nun-Eaton *S*: Rugby *S*:

Westmoreland:

Ambleside *W*: Burton *Tu*. Burgh *W*: Orton *W*: Kerbylaundale *Th*: Kerby-Stephen *F*: Kendale *S* Appleby *S*: Fardondike,---

Wiltshire:

Sundon *M*: Bradford *M*: Swyndon *M*: Calne *Tu*: Ashburn *Tu*: Lavington *W*: Wilton *W*: Highworth *W*: Hindon *Th*: Devises *Th*: Wooton-basset *Th*: Dunston *F*: Mersbury *F*: Westbury *F*: Warminster *S*: Troubridge *S*: Chipnam *S*, Malmesbury, Marlborough *S*, Salisbury *Tu*, and *S*, Creek-lad *S*:

Worcestershire.

Worcester *W*, *F*, *S*, Sturbridge *F*, Bewdley *S*, Evesholm *M*, Parshore *Tu*, Broomsgrrove *Tu*, Droitwich *F*, Shipton *F*, Kidderminster *th*, Upton *th*, Tenbury *Tu*:

Yorkshire East-Ridings;

Hedon *sa*, Wigton *W*, Kilham *th*, Bridlington *sa*, Packlington *sa*, Howder *sa*, Hull *Tu*, and *sa*, Beverly *W*, and *sa*;

West-Ridings;

Selby *M*, Rotheram *M*, Otley *Tu*, Settle *Tu*, Sheffield *Tu*, barnsby *W*, Knaresborough *W*, bradforth *th*, Halifax *th*, VVetherly *th*, VVakefield *th*, *fr*, Leeds *Tu*, and *sa*, Shipton *sa*, borrough-brigs *sa*, Pontefract *sa*, Tedeaster *th*, Rippon *th*, Snathe *fr*, Ripley *fr*, Ticklely *sa*, Bantrey *sa*, Doncaster *sa*, Sherborn *sa*;

North-Ridings;

Gisborough *M*, Fickering *M*, Thrusk *M*, Beda
tu, Masham *tu*, Kerby-moreside *w*, North-Alerton
w, Abberforth *w*, Scarborough *th*, Malton *sa*,
 Yarum *th*, Helmsly *sa*, York *th*, and *sa*, whitey
sa, Stokeley *sa*, Richmond *sa*;

*Market-Towns and their Days in WALES,**Brecknockshire,*

Brecknock *w*, and *sa*, Hay *m*, Coecowell *th*,
 Bleath *m*, and *sa*;

Anglesey;

Newbury *tu*, Bewmaris *w*;

Cardiganshire,

Aberysthway *w*, Llanbeder *tu*, cardigan, *sa*,
 Tregeron *th*,

Carnarvanshire;

Kreekych *w*, Bangor *w*, Newin *sa*, Carnarvan
sa, Palbely *w*, Alberconway *fr*;

Carewardenshire;

Llanesly *tu*, Kidwelly *tu*, Llandilmawre *tu*, New-
 Castle *fr*, Llangadock *th*, Caremarden *w*, and *sa*,
 Llanthorne *fr*, Llanynodissy *w*, and *sa*;

Denbighshire;

VVrexham *m*, and *th*, Ruthen *m*, Llanreth *tu*,
 Denbigh *w*;

Flintshire;

St Asaph *sa*, Holy-well *sa*, Cairvise *tu*;

Glamor-

Glamorganshire;

Carephilly *th*, cowbridge, *tu*, Powrife *th*, brid-
gends *sa*, Llintriffent *fr*, Neath *sa*, cardriff *w*,
and *sa*, swansy *w*, Glamorgan *sa*;

Radnorshire;

New Radnor *th*, Knighton *th*, Prestain *sa*;

Merionethshire;

Harlech *sa*, belgele *tu*, bala *sa*;

Monmouthshire;

Carelyon *th*, Monmouth *sa*, Abergavenny *tu*,
Port-pool *sa*, Usk *m*, and *fr*, Newport *sa*;

Montgomeryshire;

Machinelth *m*, VVelfshpool *m*, Newtown *m*,
Montgomery *th*, Llanvilling *th*, Llanidloes;

Pembrookeshire;

Rillgarven *w*, Teuby *w*, and *sa*, Nowbeth *w*,
Fishguard *fr*, Pembrook *sa*, Newport *sa*, wiston
sa, Haverford *T*, and *S*,

Note, In this case, that *M.* stands for *Monday*,
Tu. *Tuesday*, *W.* *Wednesday*, *Th.* *Thursday*, *F.* *Friday*,
S. *Saturday*; and according as they are thus mark-
ed, the Markets are held:

An exact Catalogue of the fixed and moveable Fairs, held Yearly in England and Wales; the days and times of their continuance; the like for exactness, never before Published.

THE Fairs are of two sorts, as to the Times of their being held; some are fixed to a certain day; others change their days, or are moveable with the Feasts: Therefore, since no exact Account, as we know of, has been hitherto given, we shall labour to satisfy the curiosity of those, whose Pleasure or Advantage tends that way; and for those that are fixed, take them, for the more regular way, in their Month.

Fairs in J A N U A R Y.

3 At Llanbithor. 5 at Hickford. 6 at Salisbury. 7 at Llangyny. 6 and 25 at Bristol. 13 at Derby. 25 at Gravesend and Churchingford. 31 at Llondyle.

Fairs in F E B R U A R Y.

1 At Bromley, Lank. 2 at Bath, Ashbourn, Bicklesworth, Budworth, Bricklesfield, beconsfield, Farington, Godlemew, Hedon, Leominster, Lyn, Maidstone, Reading, the Vizes. 3. at Boxgrove and Brin'. 14 at Feversham and Oundle. 24. at Whit Upingham, Walden, Tukesbury, Highamfe. Henly on Thames, Froom, Bourn, Baldock. 9. at Llandaff. 6 at Stafford for 6 days, 26 at Stafford for Horses. 8 at Targaron. 28 at Chesterfield. At Winterbourn the second Thursday in the Month,

Month, and at Weldonnorth the first Wednesday.

Fairs in MARCH.

1 At Madrim. 12 at Alsom, Norfol. 13 at Mounthow. 20 at Alesbury. 25 at Montgome-
ry, Malden, St. Albans, Midhurst, Malpus, New-
Castle, Northill 3 days, Northampton, Onabuck,
Ashwel, Harif. Burton, Cardigan, Great Chart,
huntington, St. Johns worst, Whiteland, Wood-
stock, Walden. 12 at Wigbourn, Woubourn,
Wrexham. 13 at Wye. 7 at Worksep. 8 Tra-
garron. 18 Sturbridge. 12 Strudbury, Stop-
ford. 3 Seavenoke. 25 Pyobus. 17 Patrington.
4 Orham. second Thursday at Okehampton.
20 at Northmore. 24 at Llamerchemic. 1 at
Lanlegevallah and Langadog. 5 at Lancaster.
27 at Derby. 20 at Durham, at bromeyard the
Thursday before. 25 at bromeyard. 12 at bod-
man. 13 at bodwin. 4 at bedford. 3 at brin-
well, brakes. 27 at Atherstone and back-
well.

Fairs in APRIL.

The third Thursday in the Month at Yar-
mouth. 25 at Winchcomb. 23 at Wilton,
Woodley, Tamworth and Wortham. 26 at
Tenterden. 25 at Uttoxiter. 5 at Wallingsford.
11 and 12 at Warminster; Sudbury the last thurs-
day and saturday in the Month. 21 at Aber-
forth. 25 at Iving. 23 at Amptill, Ipswich,
Killborough, Loughnor, Mevemot, bewdley, brew-
ton, birdstock, bilson, bury Lanc. Northampton,
Nullay,



Nullay, *Suff.* 12 at Aberforth. 25 at Abington. 26 at Alborough. 9 at billingworth. 25 at bourn. 11 at Nuport Pagnel. 23 at Saint Pombs. 3 at Leek, *staff.* 2 at North fleet. 13 at Orleton. 25 at buckingham. 27 at bosworth. 25 at Okeham. 30 at beverly. 23 at Castle Comb. 2 at Rochford. 23 at Charing cliff, Chichester, and Rileborough. 20 at Stonehouse Green. 22 Stafford. 23 Sadbridgworth and sapshire, hatfield. 25 sawley. 28 at soham; at sudbury the last thursday and saturday in the Month: At Crilade the third wednesday. 25 at Clave in wilts, Cliff in suffex, and Colebrook. 26 at Clare. 7 and 25 at Derby. 25 at Dunmow. 2 and 3 at Epping. 13 at Englesfield, suffex. 16 at East-Greenstead. 23 at Gravesend for 4 days. 23 at Guilford. 2 at hitchin. 23 at harbin. hatfield, bish. and heningham.

Fairs in M A T.

1 At Llatrifient, Louth and Andover. 3 at Arundel, Abergavenny. 3 and 10 at Ashburn Peak. 16 at Llangarranag. 26 at Lenham. 1 and 9 at Maidston. 6 at Amesbury, 13 at Albrington. 3 at Merthyr. 27 at montgomery. 3 at Mounton and Merchenleth. 1 a brickhil and blackburn. 3 at bala. 3 and 25 at bromyard. 7. at bath and beverly. 9 at Mayfield. 20 at Malmsbury. 3 at Nuneaton. 7 at Newton 1 at black-heath 13 at blackwell 13 at bafa, Mering 3 at bickington 25 at backburn 1 at Chelmsford 3 at clifton 1 at congerton 5 at caxton 7 at Orford 1 at Oswestry 19 at Odehill 1 at Perin, Pembridge, Philips-Norton, and Pombridge 31 at

at Parshore. 3 at Poutheley. 1 at Reading, Rippon, Radsdale, Stoke nail and Stanstead, Stow in the Od, and Wendover. 19 at Rochester, 3 at Stafford and Streton Church. 7 at Stratford Avon. The first wednesday at Weldon-North. 2 at Workesworth. 15 at Welsh-Pool, at Winterborough the second thursday. 3 at Wadbridge. 9 at Wellow. 1 at Uske and Warwick. 3 at Waltham. 8 at Whemerly, 1 at Tuxford. 3 at Thetford and Tidswell; From 8 to 25 at Totterwilm Downs: 7 at Thunderly; 12 at Thork 1 at Kimar, Leighton, Leicester, Lexfield, Lichfield, Ledbury, and Linfield: 2 at Leominster 6 at Knighton 3 at Chersey, Chipenham, and Cowbridge; the second Fryday at Charlebury. 4, 5 and 6 at Chatham: 4 at Chesterfield, Chappelfrith: 29 at Crainbrook: 3 at Denbigh and Derby 5 at Derby 1 at Enfield, Hounslow, Greenstreet, Fockingham, Grighowel, and Haveril-hope: 11 and 19 at Dunstable: 4 at Egresham: 10 at Fring: 2 at Fairford: 3 at Henningham, and Huddersfield: 6 at Hay: 19 at Hereford. 7 at Hanslop and Hatesbury

Fairs in J U N E.

11 At Newport-Pagnet 3 at Alesbury 24 at Gloucester 9 at Abbingdon 11 at Newport-knees 29 at Gorgang, Lanc: 22 at St. Albans 11 at Holt 20 at Hereford 24 at Newbury 22 and 24 at Ashburn 26 at Northop 17 at Hadstock 11 at Okingham 24 at St. Anns 17 at Higham-ferris 29 at Onay 24 at Awkild-borough and Halifax 29 at Ashveil 24 at
N pen-

Penſey, and Horſtone 11 at Bremel, *Norſ*, 15 at
 perſhore 24 at Hertford 14 at Bangor. 24
 and 29 at Peterborough 24 at Horſham, Hurſt
 28 at Heſcorn 24 and 28 at St. pombs 16 at
 Bleath, *Breckn*, 24 at Preſton 19 at Bridgenorth
 29 at Hodſdon 23 at Barnet 29 at Petersfield,
 Holdworth, Horden, and pontſtephen 24 at
 Barnwell, Bedford-bedle, Beverly, biſhops-Caſtle,
 bromſgrove, brecknock, boſworth, Great bough-
 ton, Kingſton, *War*, Reading, Ramford, Shaftſ-
 bury, Stranſtock, and Knotford lower 29 at
 Haderfield, Iver and Sarſtrange 11 at Knowill-
 gate 22 at Kinrkih, Aund 11 at Lanibytter
 28 at Roſton 17 at Greenſtow 22 at Shrewſ-
 bury 11 at ſelby 24 at burford 29 at bala,
 ſenock, ſoutham, ſtafford, ſtockworth, ſudbury,
 buntingford, buckingham, bolton, brumley, bar-
 hemſtead and benington 11 at Ledbury, Llan-
 wiſt, Llandibandor 17 at Llangivilling 24 at
 Lancaſter, lincoln, ludlow, leiceſter. 27 at land-
 gain, the firſt monday and tueſday at Thorn
 29 at Tring, Upton, and Thorock 19 and 20
 at Thwayte, firſt wedneſday at Carlisle 23 at
 Caſtle-Ebichen 1 at Ghappel frith 21 at Uffran-
 merick 24 at warminſter, wakefield, wallingford,
 and warwick 29 at Llamorgan, Llambender, leo-
 miniſter, and lemifier 24 at Cheſter, Colcheſter,
 Croydon, Craybrook, wenlock, and windſor 9
 at Maidſtone 18 at Marchenlenth 6, 7, and 8,
 at Milton 11 and 30 at Maxfield 11 at wel-
 lington 29 at Mount-forrel, Marleborough, Mans-
 field, weſtminiſter, wimey, woodhurſt 24 and 29
 at wolverhampton 11 at Newborough and New-
 caſtle 13 at great Newton 24 at York 29 at
 Cardriff 15 at Derby 22 at Dereham, *Norſ*,
 23 at

23 at Derby, Dogeby 19 and 20 at Fairford
28 and 29 at Garstrange 24 at Farnham

Fairs in JULY

2 At Rickmansworth 7 at Richmond 20 at
Neath 22 at Newark, Northwich, and Ponter-
ly 20 at Odiham 11 at Parmeg 15 at Pinch-
back 2 at Ashton underline 23 at cheston,
and caernarven 25 at campden, chichester, chil-
bolme, Aldergam, and Abbinton 7 at Albright-
ton 20 at Alferton 25 and 27 at Ashwell 29
at chappel-hago 22 at stockbury, and stonystrat-
ford 17 at stevenage 7 and 25 at Roystone 22
at Hocking 25 at Ravenglass, Reading, Roffe
26 at Raiadargway 2 at smeath, swansey 7 at
shelfo-sweaten 5 at burton upon Trent 7 at
brentwood 21 at bernards - castle, battle-field,
and bicklesworth; the thursday before the 21 at
broomyard 20 at betley, bowling, and Olton
7 at Denbigh 25 at Doncaster 23 at Davenet
25 Dodly, Dover, Erith 7 at Emlin 13 at Fodrin
28 at Fairfax 2 at Huntington 10 at Foulness 15
at Greenstead 3 at Harderst 6 at haveril 7 at
haverford west 6 at heddon 30 at harfield 27
at horsham 9 and 10 at Ingatestone 25 saint
James Northampton, saint James London, saint
James Ipswich 17 saint Kelms 22 Kingston, Kimbol-
ton, Kewick, and Kidwalley 25 Kingstone, Lisle,
Kerkham 6 lambither, Llamidlas 11 Lyiid 17
Llangvillin, leek 25 louth, leverpool, Llander-
vigan 20 saint Marg. Midhurst 22 Maudlin,
hill, Melenborough 25 and 2 at Molpas 25
Mochenbeth 28 Meuhemot 22 Colchester 21
clean, clethero 20 catesby, cuimmock, colidg 7

and 27 chappel-frith 21 billericay, bridgnorth,
and broughton 25 buntingford, broomsgrove,
brodoack, bromley, boston, bristow, bilson, bisto-
wer, barhamstead, baldock 26 bewdley 2 and 3
at Congerton 7 at carington, castlem, canter.
The third wednesday at cricklade 25 at shemal,
stock-pool, and stamford-stone 26 at skipton in
cr. 30 at stafford 7 at Treshevinio and Ten-
bury 20 at Teuby 22 at Turbury 25 at Them-
bley - Gre. Tilbury, Thrapstone, Thickham, and
Trowbridge 26 at Tiptery 7 at the Vizes, Up-
ingham 20 at Uxbridge 2 at wooburn 2 and 5
at welnw. 11 at wanton 25 at wilon 17 at
winchcomb 22 at witheral, winchester, wher-
grig, Yaddard, and Yarn 7 at weald. 25 at wal-
den, wigmore, wetherby, and wigmore

Fairs in A U G U S T

24 At Dover 15 at Dunmow and Dryfield
10 at Differingolwick and Doncaster 24 at
crowland 1 at Dunstable 15 and 29 at croby
15 at cambridge, carlisle, and cardigan 10 at
chorley, cudlew, and croley, Lanc. 1 at chep-
stow 9 at Aberlew 4 at Dantrey 10 at Ab-
church 24 at Aberconway 15 at saint Albans
24 Alborough, and Ashby-de-la-Zouch 28 at
Ashford 1 at banbury and bath 1 and 10 at
bedford 10 and 24 at banbury 10 at brampton
8 at bardney 10 at brainford, bodwin, and black-
more 15 bolton and blackwell 29 at caerwili
24 at beggars-bush, brigstock, and bromly-pag,
25 at brecknock 1 at Nortemchurch 15 at
Newin 20 at Northmore 10 at Newbourngh
15 at Newport-more, Northampton, and Raiadarg-
way

way 24 at Norwich, Northiderton, Newbury,
 Nantwich and Oxford 10 at Owndle 29 at
 Okingham, Ormskirk 6 at peterburg 15 at
 preston, *Linc.* 1 at Rumney 10 at Rugby 1
 at selby 15 at Rosse 1 at selborn and shrews-
 bury 19 at Yminth, the third thursday at Yar-
 mouth 1 at York and Yeland, at wakefield the
 third thursday, weldon north the first wednesday,
 at winterbourn the second thursday 28 at welsh-
 pool 24 and 29 at watford 15 at whiteland 10
 at weldon, waltham, weldon, warminster, weydon,
 and winstow 10 at sedolo, and sherburn 15 at
 stroud, swansey and stow 24 at sudbury 28 at
 sturbridge, w. 4 at Thunderly 1 at Thaxted
 10 at Torcester 13 at Turbury 13 at Toller-
 wilme Downs 28 at Tuddington, and Talistang
 green 28 at Tukesbury 1 at wadebridge, wisbich,
 Newton, *Lanc.* newcastle outer, Excester, saint
 Eedes, Feversham, Flint, hay, hornsea, higworth,
 Iver in bucks, caremartken, Karewilley, Llanthiffent,
 Llarwin, loughborough, ludford, and melling 24
 at Montgomery and Monmouth 10 at Marras,
 and melton mowbray 15 at marleborough 24
 at *London* and Leominster 10 at Farnham, Foresham,
 Trodsham, *Chebb.* Fullsea, harleigh, hatley, hawk-
 burst, hungerford, horncastle, Kenwilgal, Kellow
 and Killgarron 15 at Egleswisbully and Elefinere
 24 at Farrington 15 at Gainsborough, Godhurst,
 hinkley and huntington 24 at honywood and
 Kidderminster 29 at saint Johns bridge 15 at
 lugon 4 at luton, ludlow

Fairs in SEPTEMBER

At Streton church, stratford-Avon, smalding,
 N 3 sturbridge

iturbidge in cambridgeshire; fouchtwarke; snynde;
 sneath; gisborough; haulton; hartford; hunting-
 ton; Atherstone; Abbington; brewood and beu-
 maris 8 and 29 at blackburn 29 at Aberforth,
 Averconway; saint Albans; Ashburn peak; hay;
 headly, higworth 14 at Avergavenny 21 at
 saint Abergwylly; helmley and holden 14 at
 hilsbury; hidowne and Ross 29 at higham fer-
 ries 17 at stopford 26 at soham 24, 25 and
 26 at sudbury 29 at Tuddington; stonehouse
 green; selby; shelford; stow, *Lancast.* Tame;
 Torrington and Tukesbury 21 at shrewsbury and
 Stafford 8 at Teuby and Tuxford 23 at Tow-
 cester 25 at Inglesf wait 21 at Katharine; hill
 and Kingston, *War.* 29 Lancaster; laveinham
 24 at Llanvilling 20 at Llanvelley 17 at Lla-
 nidlasse 21 at ledbury 8 at Llidiffel 29 at
 Kingston on hull; Kingstand and Kingstan 21
 at Knighton 8 at Kington 28 at Caremarthen
 8 at berry; *Lanc.* 14 at bartsley 21 at bucking-
 ham; bedford; baldock; bradle; *Maid.* braintree;
 bulwick; birkinton 10 and 11 at basing-stoke
 29 at balneystock; bishop-stortford; breminham
 and buckland 27 at basingstoke 8 at Uroxeter
 Wakefield, waltham, weld, west-mean, whieland
 13 at Valyley 21 at the Vizes 1 at whitehaven
 7 at ware 29 at Uxbridge, weyhill, weymer 17
 days, witham, woodham-ferry 7 at woodbury-hill
 29 at leicester, Llanidlas, lanthangle, lochyr, lud-
 low 8 and 21 at maiden 14 at mofcton 21 at
 marlborough and midnal 24 and 29 at malton 2.
 29 at marcherbeth 8 Northampton 13 Newton
 14 Newport and Newborough 21 Nottingham
 2 Neathyr 14 at burford 1 at capple-sieve 29
 at burwel, black-heath 8 at cardiff, cardig and
 charton

chatton 14 at chesterfield 17 at cliffe 29 at
 charlebury 12 and 29 at canterbury 21 at troy-
 don and chappon 25 and 26 countess-court fair
 29 at chester, chichester, crisle and cockermouth
 21 at cricklade 24 at woodstock 8 at worse-
 worth and woolpit 11 at wookin 14 at wal-
 tham-Abby, wibley and worton 29 at wendover
 18 at wallingford 20 at weathersa 8 at Draiton,
 Dryfield 29 at Newbury 14 at Denbigh 4 at
 Okeham 13 at Orton 21 at Daintry, Dover, the
 first thursday at Okehampton 21 at Derby 28 at
 Dolgeth 8 at Parthne and poultheley 29 at Dee-
 ping, mark. 21 at peterborough and Easterland
 29 at Dean 14 at penhade 5 at probus 2 and 3
 at Epping 12 at Enfield 23 at pancridge in Staf-
 fordshire 8 at Reculver 8 and 13 at Rockingham
 14 at Richmond and Rippon 8 at Greenstreet
 25 at Greenstead.

Fairs in OCTOBER

2 At Salisbury 9 at Ashborn-peak 6 at Havent
 13 at Aberstow 18 at Ashweel 30 at Abermals
 20 at Abrighton 28 at Ashby-de-la-Zouch and A-
 berconway 18 at Farringdon 29 at saint Erwald
 in Ox. 9 at Gainsborough 9 and 21 at hereford
 13 at gravesend 16 at grays 23 at preston 31 at
 poultheley 18 at Ratnor 23 at Ratsdale 31 at
 Rathin 13 at Royston 8 and 9 at Yarmouth 18
 at York 13 at wakefield 28 at warminster, war-
 wick, wilton, Newmarker, Oxford 26 at whe-
 merly 13 at Newport in Mon. 18 at Newcastle
 21 at Newport 18 at Newark 8 at pontstephen
 14 at Draiton 16 at Darentre 13 at saint Ed-
 mundstorie 18 at Ely 24, 25, 26 and 27 at Elvest

6 at saint Faiths by *Nor.* 18 at Ewell 1 and 18 at
 Banbury 9 at harborough 8 at swansey 1 at
 Sevenock 9 at fabridgworth 13 at Hitchin and
 hedner 3 at Boltonmore 13. at stow on the
 wold 18 at hatfield 8 at Bishops-stratford, and
 blyth in *Nor.* 18 at henley, Arden 13 at staun-
 ton and stotford 18 at holt 28 at hartford 12 at
 bolton, *For.* 5 at besworth 18 at barnet 28 at
 halton 21 and 31 at stokesley 28 at stamford
 18 at Kidwelly 18 at brickhill and bridgnorth,
 the thursday before the 18 at bromyard 23 and
 28 at Knotsford, Low 9 at Throckgrais 18 at
 burton on Trent 23 at bricklesworth 8 and 21
 at Llanibither. 13 at Lamworth 18 at Thirst and
 Tisdale 25 at beverly 12 at Llangeves: first
 monday and tuesday at Thorn 18 at Tidswell
 28 at biddern 13 at leighton 18 at Towcester,
 Tunbridge and lowhadon 1 at Castor and Car-
 ton 5 at Chape-frith 21 at lentham 28 at Ta-
 lisam-green, lempster, leominster and Llanedy 8
 at chichester 10 at clift 13 at charing 9 at the
 Vizes 18 at Uphaven 4 at saint Michaels 13
 at churstone and colchester 6 at mainstone and
 wantage 4 at weald 18 at charney 13 at marsh-
 field 7 at worksep 13 at windfor 18 at wellen-
 borrow, marlow, charleton, cliff Regis, midleway,
 midhurst, wiggan and wrickley 22 at wye 23
 and 28 at whitchurch 21 at coventry 31 at
 chelmsford, and the second tuesday at marsh

Fairs in NOVEMBER.

1 at Kellom, Bicklesworth, Montgomery, castle-
 main, Fairford, ludlow, Swaley 2 at lughbo-
 rough, Ekechingly, bishop-castle, buckle and Elef

mere, Kingstone on Thames, VVilton, maxfield,
 mayfield, leek 23 at ludlow 6 at Andover
 10 at Aberwin-green, lenton in Not, and Llani-
 bether 13 Llanithinery 17 at lincoln 30 at
 sr, Austell 11 at Aberkennin 29 at Ashborn-
 peak and lawrest 30 at Abbington and Amp-
 till 6 and 30 at bedford 6 at brecknock,
 malling, morton 13 at monmouth and mar-
 chenleth 11 at botingham 23 at bangor and
 bwelch 30 at maidenhead, maiden bradly, bal-
 dock, bewdley, boston, bedford 6 at Newport-
 pannel 28 at carlin 11 at Newcastle under
 line 17 at Northampton 13 at chelmsford
 30 at collinsborough, Newberry, Oswestry, pe-
 tersfield, pecorces, preston, cobham, cibley 11
 at Dover 20 at Dolton 11, 13 and 20 at St.
 Edmondsbury 6 and 11 at Pembridge 2 at
 Pennibout 30 at Enfield 11 at Folkingham
 10 at Rugby 30 at Ross and Rochester 6 at
 Salford and stanly 23 at Froom 10 and 11
 at Garstange 11 and 13 at Guilford 10 at
 shaft-bury and shesnal 30 at Greenstead 6 at
 hertford 11 at skipton in Cravan 17 at spal-
 ding, harlow, and hide 19 at horsham 22 at
 swathey 23 at sandwich 25 at hedon and
 higham-ferries 20 at health 6 at Trigney in
 Lanc. 30 at harleigh 11 at Tream 15 and 16
 at Thwayt 20 at Ingenstone 23 at Tudding-
 ton 5 at Welsh-pool 6 at wetthod and wel-
 lington 10 at wem 11 at withgrig 13 at
 wellington 30 at wakefield and warington 2
 and 11 at York 6 at lesford in Lanc. 2 at
 caremarthen 1 and 23 at ludlow 23 at Ket-
 ters-cross 30 at Kimbolton 10 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100 2101 2102 2103 2104 2105 2106 2107 2108 2109 2110 2111 2112 2113 2114 2115 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2129 2130 2131 2132 2133 2134 2135 2136 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142 2143 2144 2145 2146 2147 2148 2149 2150 2151 2152 2153 2154 2155 2156 2157 2158 2159 2160 2161 2162 2163 2164 2165 2166 2167 2168 2169 2170 2171 2172 2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178 2179 2180 2181 2182 2183 2184 2185 2186 2187 2188 2189 2190 2191 2192 2193 2194 2195 2196 2197 2198 2199 2200 2201 2202 2203 2204 2205 2206 2207 2208 2209 2210 2211 2212 2213 2214 2215 2216 2217 2218 2219 2220 2221 2222 2223 2224 2225 2226 2227 2228 2229 2230 2231 2232 2233 2234 2235 2236 2237 2238 2239 2240 2241 2242 2243 2244 2245 2246 2247 2248 2249 2250 2251 2252 2253 2254 2255 2256 2257 2258 2259 2260 2261 2262 2263 2264 2265 2266 2267 2268 2269 2270 2271 2272 2273 2274 2275 2276 2277 2278 2279 2280 2281 2282 2283 2284 2285 2286 2287 2288 2289 2290 2291 2292 2293 2294 2295 2296 2297 2298 2299 2300 2301 2302 2303 2304 2305 2306 2307 2308 2309 2310 2311 2312 2313 2314 2315 2316 2317 2318 2319 2320 2321 2322 2323 2324 2325 2326 2327 2328 2329 2330 2331 2332 2333 2334 2335 2336 2337 2338 2339 2340 2341 2342 2343 2344 2345 2346 2347 2348 2349 2350 2351 2352 2353 2354 2355 2356 2357 2358 2359 2360 2361 2362 2363 2364 2365 2366 2367 2368 2369 2370 2371 2372 2373 2374 2375 2376 2377 2378 2379 2380 2381 2382 2383 2384 2385 2386 2387 2388 2389 2390 2391 2392 2393 2394 2395 2396 2397 2398 2399 2400 2401 2402 2403 2404 2405 2406 2407 2408 2409 2410 2411 2412 2413 2414 2415 2416 2417 2418 2419 2420 2421 2422 2423 2424 2425 2426 2427 2428 2429 2430 2431 2432 2433 2434 2435 2436 2437 2438 2439 2440 2441 2442 2443 2444 2445 2446 2447 2448 2449 2450 2451 2452 2453 2454 2455 2456 2457 2458 2459 2460 2461 2462 2463 2464 2465 2466 2467 2468 2469 2470 2471 2472 2473 2474 2475 2476 2477 2478 2479 2480 2481 2482 2483 2484 2485 2486 2487 2488 2489 2490 2491 2492 2493 2494 2495 2496 2497 2498 2499 2500 2501 2502 2503 2504 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2705 2706 2707 2708 2709 2710 2711 2712 2713 2714 2715 2716 2717 2718 2719 2720 2721 2722 2723 2724 2725 2726 2727 2728 2729 2730 2731 2732 2733 2734 2735 2736 2737 2738 2739 2740 2741 2742 2743 2744 2745 2746 2747 2748 2749 2750 2751 2752 2753 2754 2755 2756 2757 2758 2759 2760 2761 2762 2763 2764 2765 2766 2767 2768 2769 2770 2771 2772 2773 2774 2775 2776 2777 2778 2779 2780 2781 2782 2783 2784 2785 2786 2787 2788 2789 2790 2791 2792 2793 2794 2795 2796 2797 2798 2799 2800 2801 2802 2803 2804 2805 2806 2807 2808 2809 2810 2811 2812 2813 2814 2815 2816 2817 2818 2819 2820 2821 2822 2823 2824 2825 2826 2827 2828 2829 2830 2831 2832 2833 2834 2835 2836 2837 2838 2839 2840 2841 2842 2843 2844 2845 2846 2847 2848 2849 2850 2851 2852 2853 2854 2855 2856 2857 2858 2859 2860 2861 2862 2863 2864 2865 2866 2867 2868 2869 2870 2871 2872 2873 2874 2875 2876 2877 2878 2879 2880 2881 2882 2883 2884 2885 2886 2887 2888 2889 2890 2891 2892 2893 2894 2895 2896 2897 2898 2899 2900 2901 2902 2903 2904 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Fairs in DECEMBER.

4 At Atherstone 5 at Dolgeth, Newtown
and pushley 6 at Arundel, Exeter, St. Edes,
cased, Grantham, heningham, hethin, horns,
Northwich in Ch. sevenock, spalding, walling-
ford and woodstock 7 at sandhurst 8 at bew-
maris, Clithero, Cardigan, Kimar, leicester, mal-
pus, Northampton and whiteland 21 at charl-
bury 29 at canterbury 21 at Hornbury 21
at Llandilawer 29 at Royston and salisbury
11 at Northampton

*Note, Where you find words standing for the be-
ginning of a County after any Place Named; as
Lanc. for Lancashire, Not. for Nottinghamshire, &c.
then the Place is in that County: And this is to di-
stinguish them, there being more of the same Name.*

*An exact Catalogue of the Moveable Fairs, with their
exact Times and Places.*

AT Northampton from Christmasks to June e-
very wednesday. Monday after Twelfth-day
at Buckingham. At Hinkley three mondays after
twelfth-day. At Melton-mowbray and Salisbury
the tuesday after Twelfth day for horses: the
thursday after Twelfth-day at Banbury and
Lutterworth, and for three weeks every
thursday after at Litchfield: the friday after
Twelfth-day at Newcastle-under-line. On
Shrove-

Shrove-monday at Candene. In Gloucestershire on Ash-wednesday; and the same day at Dunstable, Chichester, Eaton, Exeter, Folkingham, Litchfield, Royston, Tamworth, Tunbridge. On the first thursday in Lent at Banbury: the first monday in Lent at Abington, Winchester, Chichester, Chersey: the first tuesday in Lent at Bedford.

At Charlebury on Michaelmas day, St. Thomas's day, second friday in Lent. On the third monday in Lent at Stamford for horses: On midlent sunday at Odiham, Saffron-Walden and Stamford: the friday and saturday before the first sunday in Lent at Hartford: the first sunday in Lent at Hexcomb, Grantham, Sudbury and Salisbury.

The tuesday after midlent-sunday at Leominster: the monday before Lady day at Wisbich, Kendale and Denbigh: wednesday before Lady-day at Dolton: the thursday before Lady day at Yarmouth: On St. Matthew's day at Cricklade.

The tuesday seven-night before Palm-sunday, St. Luke's day at New-market: the wednesday before Palm-thursday at Drayton; and the thursday before it at Landissel.

On Palm-sunday at Leicester, Newport, Alesbury, Wisbich, Skipton and Pomfract: On the same at Billinsworth, Lancaster, Kendale, Worcester, Llaundaren: the tuesday after at Wakefield.

The monday before Easter at Ledbury: tuesday before Easter, and St. Barnaby's day at Selby.

Monday, tuesday and wednesday before Easter at Marth, the same day at Ludlow: the thursday before Michaelmas: the thursday before Easter, and the thursday before St. Thomas's day at Ketter-
ing:

ing: the monday before St. John Baptist at Soham; the wednesday in Easter week at Mass-Gate; monday, wednesday and thursday in Easter week at Solings: On saint Peter and saint Paul at Ribbury.

On the Eve and Feast of saint Peter and saint Paul at Barkstrange; Also on the Eve and Feast of saint Martin.

On the monday in Easter week, and monday before saint Thomas's day at Thornbury.

At Cateline and Llanvillan on the wednesday before Easter, and on the wednesday and thursday before at Wallingford, Kettering and Sudminster.

On Good friday at Burnhil, Amptil, Brewerton, Charing, Berry, Enfield, Guilford, Huntington, Hatfield, Ipswich, Melian, Lougher, Nutley, saint Pombs, Risborough and Roborough.

On Easter monday at Onay, Buck, Dryfield, and Gainsborough: On tuesday at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Dantry, Braleis, Dorchester, Oxen. Northstreet, Hitching, Roachford and Sambich.

On Easter wednesday at Wellingborough and Beverly: On friday in Easter at Derby, the next day at Skipton in Craven. The second monday after Easter at New Malton.

Monday, tuesday and wednesday after Easter at Chudley, and on the wednesday at Hereford.

At Lodness every wednesday after Easter, Martlemas day. At Inglestwait, monday before Holythursday. Buckland, All Souls day, tuesday after Pentecost.

At Bricklesworth, Evesham and Newcastle-under-line, on monday after Low Sunday.

At Lough in *Lincolnshire* the third Sunday after Easter.

At Beverly, Englefield, *Lanc.* Rech in Rogation week.

On Enmore Green the first tuesday in every month.

Green street on tuesday before Ascension day. At Weobly on Ascension day, and thursday three weeks after.

At Ross on Ascension day, and the thursday after Trinity sunday.

On Ascension Eve at Abergelly and Darkin.

On Ascension day at Bread-street in Kent, Bewmaris, Bridgend, Erimmingham, Chapple-Frith, Burton on Trent, Eccleshal, Chapple-Kinnow, Egglestrew, St. Eedes, Hallaton in *Leicest.* Lutterworth, Kidderminster, Middlewich, Newcastle, Newbury, Penhole, Rone, Rippon, Stappert, Stratford upon Avon, Sudminster, Yarnwigg and the Vizes.

At Burlington and Thaxted the sunday after Ascension day.

At Shrewsbury the wednesday after, and at Ruthin the friday after.

On Whitsun-Eve at New-Inn, Rats-dale, Wisbich, Skipton in *Craven*.

On Whit-sunday at Kirk by Stephen, Cribby, Lenham, Ruttdale, Ryhill and Salisbury.

On Whit-monday at Bromyard, Kingston and Grays tuesdays and wednesdays.

At Ormiskirk monday and tuesday in Whitsun-week, and on the monday at Lambayron, Chipping, Agmondsham, Appleby, ~~Amerston~~, Bradford, Bricklesworth, Burton in *Lanc.* Cllichester, Cockermouth, Datterington, Evesham, Exeter, Dyfield, Linton, St. Ives, Haris-green, Rigate, Owndle, Midlome, Sleaford, Salford, Sittingboun, Whichurch and Stockel-er.

O

On

On Whit-tuesday at Canterbury, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Elefmere, Daintree, Epping, Leighton-Baz, Knotsford *high*, Louguir, Lewis, Llaninethbury, Midhurst, Monmouth, Melton Mobray, Oringstock, Rochford, Perith.

On the wednesday in Whitsun-week at Roylston, Sand-Bar, Pont-Stephen, Newark on Trent, Libedon, Llandebry and Leek.

On thursday the same week at saint Austel, Kingstone and Chacklefield.

On the friday at Stow in Guillin, Derby and Cogshall.

On Trinity Eve at Skipton *in Craven*, Rowel and Pomfract.

On Trinity sunday at South haven, Stokely, saint Mary Awk, Kemdale, Rowel.

On Trinity monday at Raleigh, Houndflow, Ruilly, Cresswell, Waterford, Usk, the Vizes, Spilsby and Tunbridge.

On the tuesday after at Radnor and Abergaven-ny, and the wednesday after at Aberfrow.

On the day of Corpus Christi at Sanbury, saint Anns, Bishop-Stratford, Carewid, Bremicham, Hallatan, Egilestrew, Haligh, Kidderminster, Hampstead, Llanwist, Llanmerchimeth, Newbury, Neath, saint Neots, Newport in *Montgomeryshire*, Stopport, Prescot and Rois.

On the friday after at Coventry and Chepflow.

On the sunday after at Stamford and Bolton.

The sunday after the third of July at Haveril, and the sunday fortnight after Midsummer at Fothering Hay.

On the first sunday after saint Bartholomews day at Samphbick and Ashford, and the thursday before

before at St. Michaels at Kettering. The monday after faint Mich. at Fafeley, faint Faiths by Norwich. Saint Michaels, and on the tuesday after at Salisbury. On the thursday at Banbury, and the friday before Simon and Jude at Litchfield; and on the thursday before faint Thomas's day at Kettering; Stafford, faint Peters day.

A Table for reducing Pounds into Shillings, Pence, and Farthings, and the contrary.

Pounds.	Shillings.	Pence.	Farthings.
1	20	240	960
2	40	480	1920
3	60	720	2880
4	80	960	3840
5	100	1200	4800
6	120	1440	5760
7	140	1680	6720
8	160	1920	7680
9	180	2160	8640
10	200	2400	9600

This Table is easie, and wants no Explanation, and turned backward, it is Farthings into Pence; Pence into Shillings; and Shillings into Pounds, which at first sight may be thus computed.

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